BULLETIN
of the
Chicago Herpetological Society

Volume 31, Number 10
October 1996

BULLETIN OF THE CHICAGO HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Volume 31, Number 10
October 1996

Herp One: The Earliest Coins and Notes to Feature Herpetological Motifs . . . . . David Chiszar, William M. Rosenblum and Hobart M. Smith 181

Divergent Incubation Times in Clutches of Chelonia Incubated under the Same Temperature Conditions . . . . . Jef Nijs, H. Zwartepoorte and J. Boonstra 187

Book Review: *Kaleidoscopic Tree Boas: The Genus* Corallus *of Tropical America* by Peter J. Stafford and Robert W. Henderson . . . . . Raymond Hoser 188

HerPET-POURRI . . . . . Ellin Beltz 189

Herpetology 1996 192

The Tympanum 194

HERP-ACROSTIC #11 . . . . . Michael Dloogatch 195

Unofficial Minutes of the CHS Board Meeting, September 20, 1996 196

Advertisements 198

News and Announcements 200

Cover: Common tree boa, *Corallus hortulanus*, from the Botanical Garden in St. George's, Grenada. Photograph by Robert W. Henderson.

STAFF

Editor: Michael A. Dloogatch
Copy editor: Jill Horwich
Advertising Manager: Ralph Shepstone

1996 CHS Board of Directors

Chris Lechowicz, President
Steve Spitzer, Vice-President
Gary Fogel, Treasurer
Audrey Vanderlinden, Recording Secretary
Brian Jones, Corresponding Secretary
Michael A. Dloogatch, Publications Secretary
John Driscoll, Membership Secretary
Art Nohlberg, Sergeant-at-Arms
Gary Kostka, Member-at-Large
Jennifer Picciola, Member-at-large
Jack Schoenfelder, Member-at-Large
Jenny Vollman, Member-at-Large

The Chicago Herpetological Society is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. Its purposes are education, conservation and the advancement of herpetology. Meetings are announced in this publication, and are normally held at 7:30 P.M., the last Wednesday of each month.

Membership in the CHS includes a subscription to the monthly *Bulletin*. Annual dues are: Individual Membership, $22.00; Family Membership, $25.00; Sustaining Membership, $50.00; Contributing Membership, $100.00; Institutional Membership, $38.00. Remittance must be made in U.S. funds. Subscribers outside the U.S. must add $12.00 for postage. Send membership dues or address changes to: Chicago Herpetological Society, Membership Secretary, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614. Publications are sent to U.S. members via third class bulk mail; the post office does not forward such mail, even if a special request is made to forward magazines.

Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate, typewritten and double spaced. Alternatively, submission of manuscripts in the form of IBM PC-compatible or Macintosh format diskettes is encouraged. Manuscripts and letters concerning editorial business should be sent to: Chicago Herpetological Society, Publications Secretary, 2060 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614. **Back issues** are limited but are available from the Publications Secretary for $2.50 per issue postpaid.

The BULLETIN of the Chicago Herpetological Society (ISSN 0009-3564) is published monthly by the Chicago Herpetological Society.

Copyright © 1996.

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(10):181-186, 1996

Herp One: The Earliest Coins and Notes to Feature Herpetological Motifs

David Chiszar[1], William M. Rosenblum[2] and Hobart M. Smith[3]

Abstract

The first herpetological coins minted in China probably were in use earlier than 1000 B.C. and have not survived to the present. We identify two coins issued in 120 B.C. as the earliest from that country that are known by numismatic scholars. The earliest herpetological note from China is from the Ming Dynasty, dating to 1368 A.D. In the western world, the earliest herpetological coin is a Greek silver piece from 550 B.C. or slightly earlier. The earliest western paper money featuring herpetozoa is a note from the state of Georgia (1776).

The numismatic use of herpetological motifs extends much earlier into history than was covered by our checklist (Chiszar and Smith, 1996a,b), which was restricted to the modern period, 1800 A.D. to present. Here we have identified the earliest use of amphibian or reptilian devices on coins and paper money, partly to supplement the checklist by placing a definitive temporal boundary on the topic, and partly to encourage research into ancient herpetological money and to encourage colleagues to pursue this fascinating topical hobby.

Coins and paper money have been issued by federal and state governments, by smaller geopolitical units (e.g., towns), by banks (e.g., the original meaning of the term "bank note"), and by other business establishments. Our survey of coins ignored tokens and similar objects, usually of local significance during times when legal tender was scarce. Likewise, our survey of paper money concentrated only on federal and state issues, including emergency money, military script and hyperinflation notes, but excluding bank notes and related materials such as German notgeld. Whereas thousands of notes have been issued by federal governments, this number is dwarfed by the volume of bank notes put into circulation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the United States and elsewhere. Notgeld of the twentieth century is also voluminous. Furthermore, it will be exceedingly difficult to survey such materials, as the research literature is not readily available for any nation besides ours, in which case a multivolume work (Haxby, 1988) provides substantial coverage, although dealers occasionally find notes not listed. Nevertheless, the items identified below are unlikely to be displaced from their seniority positions by any of the items we have ignored, as these latter materials are all very recent by comparison.

Coins

Ancient China had an organized system of exchange involving multiple media, although scholars disagree about the date when money replaced barter, with estimates going as far back as 2953 B.C. Little of the earliest fiduciary material survives, but it is well known that one ancient medium consisted of turtle shells (Lockhart, 1975), and these surely constitute the earliest herpetological monies. From the origin of metallic money to the present, China has generated over 10,000 types of coins, including spade money, knife money, cast round coins and struck coins. The earliest items we have found with herpetological ornamentations were coins of white metal issued in 120 B.C. One of these was round, containing a dragon, and had a face value of 3000 ch'ien. Another was oblong, containing the image of a turtle shell (thus recalling the truly ancient use of turtle shells), and was worth 300 ch'ien (Lockhart, 1975, describes these coins on page XII but provides no illustration).

Turning to Asia Minor, the Greeks were producing coins by about 700 B.C., with numerous specimens between then and the first century A.D. bearing excellent herpetological images. Figures 1–4 illustrate some of these, with the turtles in Figure 1 qualifying as the oldest herpetological device known to us.

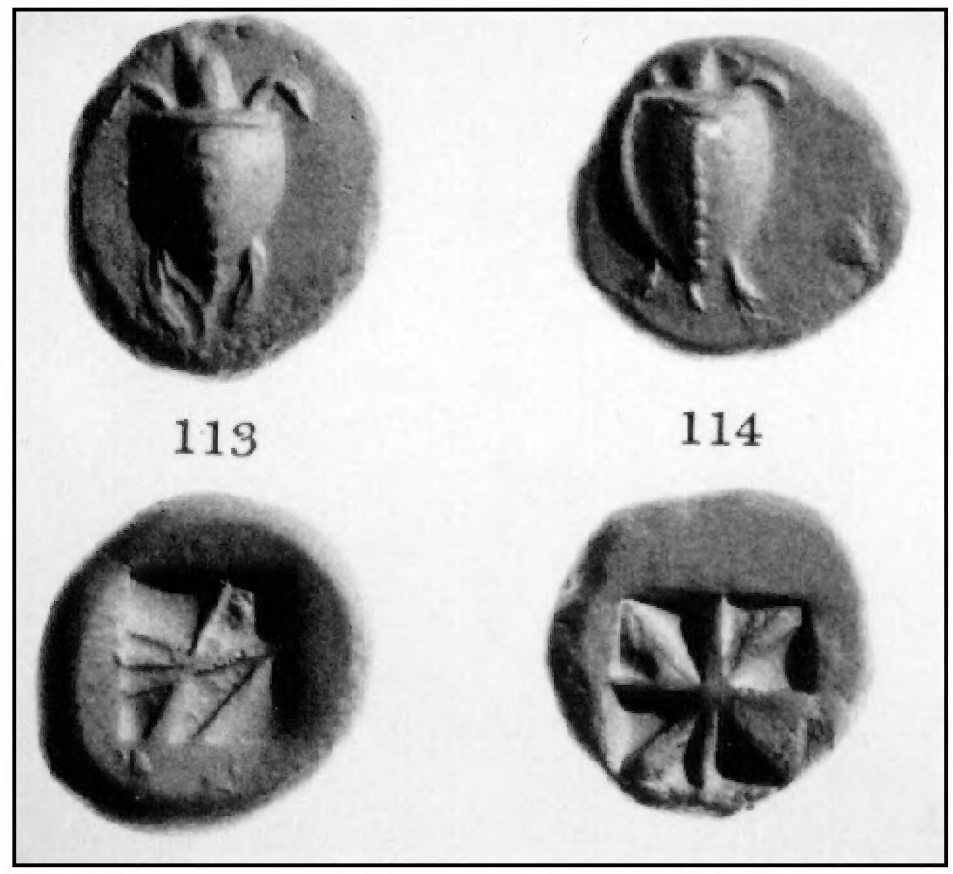


Figure 1. Aegina. Sea turtles became symbolic of this trade center and many early coins from the area bear this or similar devices. The two-drachm silver coins shown here are dated at 570 and 550 B.C. by Kraay (1976; 113 and 114 are his illustration numbers) and Seaby (1975) describes a similar piece from 700–550 B.C. (catalog number 1050 in Seaby). Hence, to our knowledge this is the earliest herpetological coin from the Greek world. Recent opinion has revised the dates of all these coins, considering them to be more recent than did Kraay or Seaby. Therefore, Seaby #1050 may date only from 560–550 B.C. rather than from 700–550 B.C. (Sear, 1958). Nevertheless, it remains the earliest herpetological coin from the Greek world.

1. Department of Psychology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0345.
2. Rare Coins, P.O. Box 355, Evergreen, CO 80437-0355.
3. Department of E.P.O. Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0334.

Figure 2. Itanus. Sea serpents appear on this two-drachm silver piece dated at 350–320 B.C. by Kraay (1976; 159 is his illustration number).

Figure 3. Zacynthus. Apollo; Iamus being fed by snakes. One stater, silver; 380 B.C. (Kraay, 1976; 317 is his illustration number).

Figure 4. Aenus. Hermes holding caduceus. Four drachms, silver; 475 B.C. (Kraay, 1976; 552 is his illustration number). Not surprisingly, the caduceus shows up with some frequency in ancient Greek and Roman coins, as does the serpent staff of Asklepios (Aesculapius in the Roman world).

Paper Money

Although we think of paper money as being a recent invention relative to coins, it is nevertheless true that China had a well developed system of paper currency before the tenth century A.D. Marco Polo returned to Venice with tales of this "flying money," so-called by the Chinese because of its easy transportability. Some notes from the fourteenth century (Ming Dynasty 1368–1644) survive and they are of interest to us because dragons adorn their borders. Hence, the very earliest notes available to collectors are herpetological (Figures 5–6). Later bills from the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644–1911) also incorporate dragons, as do numerous items from more recent years.

Turning to the western world, we conclude that the earliest herpetological paper money came from colonial America, specifically from Georgia between 1776 and 1778. Such a note is shown in Figure 7. The Latin words partly encircling the rattlesnake translate as follows: "No one provokes me with impunity," a sentiment that corresponds rather well with personalities from Georgia. This legend and the coiled rattlesnake appeared on five Georgia notes between 1776 and 1788 (Newman, 1967). A set of U.S. federal notes engraved in 1842 contain a caduceus, but these notes were never issued and only a few specimen copies exist today (Pick, 1994). A few other herpetological notes bearing caducei appeared during the War Between the States, and European notes began to use this device in the late nineteenth century. Thereafter, some 1060 herpetological notes have been issued by all countries, a subject that will be treated in a subsequent paper.

Our checklist of modern herpetological coins omitted a few items that are delineated in the present appendix. Additional omissions will doubtless come to light and we will be glad to receive correspondence on this topic. Since we are explicitly trying to build interest in the collecting of herpetological coins and notes, a brief bit of advice may be appropriate, particularly with respect to expensive items in either medium. The American Numismatic Association points out that "false grading is the most common form of rare coin fraud," and offers a number of suggestions for avoiding this and other problems. Most important is to develop a relationship with one or more knowledgeable, reputable dealers, and to familiarize yourself with the relevant literature. For more information write to the ANA (818 North Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279, E-mail: <ana@csdco.com>), requesting a free brochure: "Member Benefits, Programs and Services." Numismatic herpetology offers fascinating and enlightening opportunities that should not be marred by fast-buck artists peddling overpriced and even counterfeit merchandise. Large silver coins such as those shown in Figure 1 range in value from $500 to $1,000, depending on condition. The second author occasionally acquires these and other ancient herpetological items, and he would welcome correspondence from CHS members on these materials.

Figure 5. A one-kuan Ming note, the earliest (surviving) paper money. This item remains available to collectors at prices ranging from $100 to $750, depending on condition. An example can be viewed at the Museum of the American Numismatic Association (see text for Address).

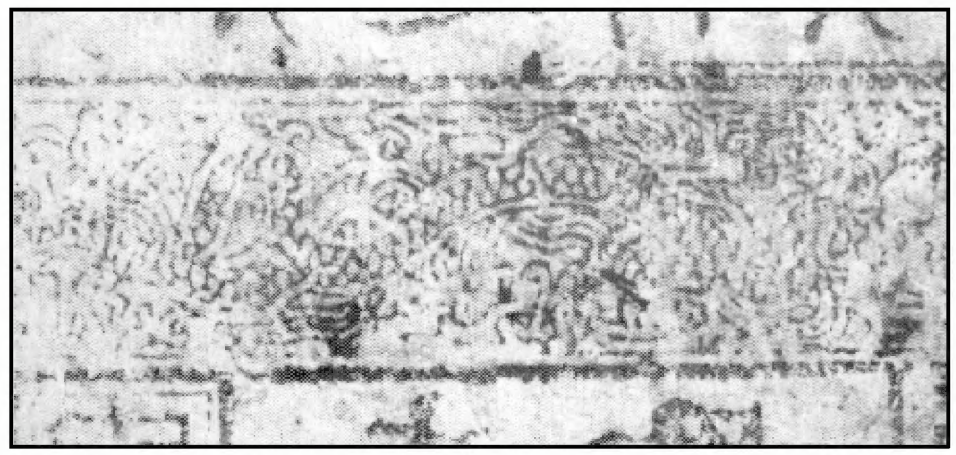


Figure 6. Detail of the upper border of the Ming note, showing part of a dragon. Dragons adorn all of the borders, though the creatures are partly embedded in other aspects of the border design, rendering the images rather indistinct. Nevertheless, the dragons are cleatrly present, lending a herpetological and mystical ambience to the earliest currency.

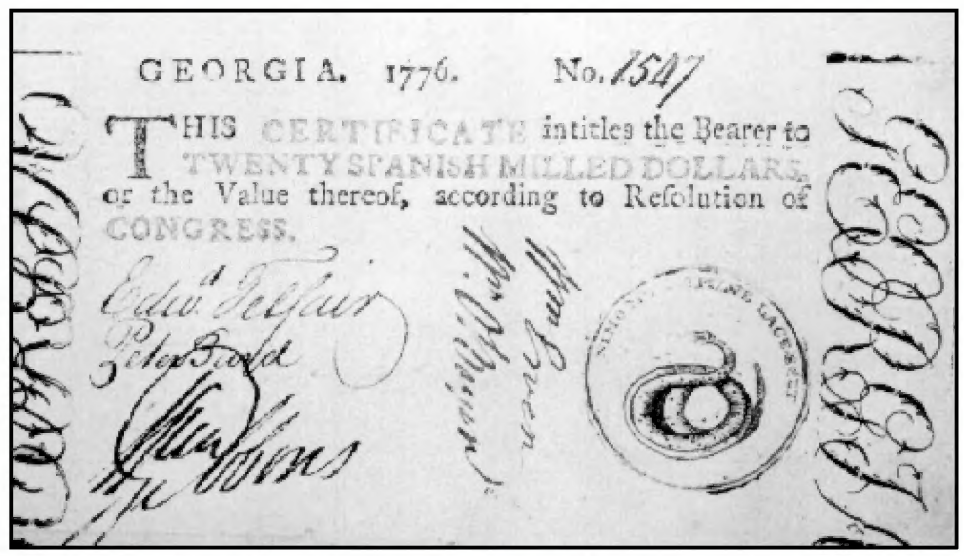

GEORGIA. 1776. No. 1547
THIS CERTIFICATE intitles the Bearer to TWENTY SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, or the Value thereof, according to Resolution of CONGRESS.

Figure 7. This note was issued by a Georgia bank in 1776 (see Newman, 1967, pp. 110-118, for illustrations of the entire series). Another early note from Massachusetts (1796) contained a snake with the legend "Envy is a snake."

References

Chiszar, D., and H. M. Smith. 1996a. A checklist of modern coins (1801-present) featuring herpetozoa, Part 1. Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(5):77-95.

Chiszar, D., and H. M. Smith. 1996b. A checklist of modern coins (1801-present) featuring herpetozoa, Part 2. Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(6):109-118.

Haxby, J. A. 1988. Standard catalog of U.S. obsolete bank notes, 1782-1866. 4 vols. Iola, WI: Krause Publications.

Kraay, C. M. 1976. Archaic and classical Greek coins. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Krause, C. L., and C. Mishler. 1995. Standard catalog of world coins, Twenty-third edition. Iola, WI: Krause Publications.

Lockhart, J. H. S. 1975. The Lockhart collection of Chinese copper coins. Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, Inc.

Newman, E. P. 1967. The early paper money of America. Racine, WI: Western Publishing Co., Inc.

Pick, A. 1994. Standard catalog of world paper money. Iola, WI: Krause Publications.

Seaby, H. A. 1975. Greek coins and their values. London: Seaby Publications Ltd.

Sear, D. R. 1978. Greek coins and their values. London: Seaby Publications Ltd.

Appendix

Here we list coins with herpetological devices not contained in our previous checklist (Chiszar and Smith, 1996a,b). Jamaica presents an interesting problem because its coat of arms, containing a crocodile, appears on almost all of the island's coinage. It is sometimes hard for aged eyes to see the crocodile, particularly on small coins, but it is almost always there. Jamaican coins in the original checklist have an additional herpetological image, and we omitted all issues that had only the arms. In retrospect, this was a mistake which we correct here by listing all 161 Jamaican issues containing the arms. As is indicated by the catalog values, young collectors can realistically aspire to build a virtually complete set from farthings through five-dollar pieces. Beyond the latter denomination, however, values rise steeply.

Table 1. Additions to the Checklist in Chiszar and Smith (1996)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	High
Arab Sahara							
?	1993	*Tarbosaurus*	100 pesetas	copper	—	—	—
Belgium							
140	1949-1955	caduceus	20 francs	silver	28,075,000	2.50	8.00
141	1949-1955	caduceus	20 francs	silver	29,138,000	2.50	8.00
Cape Verde							
?	1994	turtle	1 escudo	bronze	—	—	—
Colombia							
264	1978	crocodile	500 pesos	silver	5,911,p	25.00	35.00
France							
77	1921-1929	caduceus	50 centimes	aluminum-bronze	446,703,000	0.15	4.00
78	1920-1928	caduceus	1 franc	aluminum-bronze	444,196,000	0.15	5.00
79	1920-1927	caduceus	2 francs	aluminum-bronze	153,664,000	0.15	5.00
Jamaica							
15	1880-1900	crocodile	1 farthing	copper-nickel	2,352,000,p	1.75	27.50
18	1902-1903	crocodile	1 farthing	copper-nickel	288,000	1.75	35.00
21	1904-1910	crocodile	1 farthing	copper-nickel	1,296,000,p	1.00	25.00
24	1914-1934	crocodile	1 farthing	copper-nickel	2,961,000,p	0.75	20.00
27	1937	crocodile	1 farthing	nickel-brass	480,000,p	0.50	12.00
30	1938-1947	crocodile	1 farthing	nickel-brass	1,632,000,p	0.20	7.00
33	1950-1952	crocodile	1 farthing	nickel-brass	576,000,p	0.10	3.25
16	1869-1900	crocodile	½ penny	copper-nickel	2,352,000,p	1.25	40.00
19	1902-1903	crocodile	½ penny	copper-nickel	96,000	1.25	50.00
22	1904-1910	crocodile	½ penny	copper-nickel	1,320,000	0.35	25.00
25	1914-1928	crocodile	½ penny	copper-nickel	1,691,000,p	0.35	20.00
28	1937	crocodile	½ penny	nickel-brass	960,000,p	0.50	12.00
31	1938-1947	crocodile	½ penny	nickel-brass	4,800,000,p	0.25	12.00
34	1950-1952	crocodile	½ penny	nickel-brass	1,880,000,p	0.10	3.25
36	1955-1963	crocodile	½ penny	nickel-brass	6,360,000,p	0.10	1.75
38	1964-1966	crocodile	½ penny	nickel-brass	4,320,000	0.10	0.80
41	1969	crocodile	½ penny	copper-nickel-zinc	35,000,p	0.10	0.75
17	1869-1900	crocodile	1 penny	copper-nickel	936,000,p	2.00	60.00
20	1902-1903	crocodile	1 penny	copper-nickel	120,000	2.25	60.00
23	1904-1910	crocodile	1 penny	copper-nickel	624,000,p	1.25	40.00
26	1914-1928	crocodile	1 penny	copper-nickel	1,446,000,p	0.75	30.00
29	1937	crocodile	1 penny	nickel-brass	1,200,000,p	1.00	12.00
32	1938-1947	crocodile	1 penny	nickel-brass	5,280,000,p	0.35	12.00
35	1950-1952	crocodile	1 penny	nickel-brass	1,325,000,p	0.20	8.00
37	1953-1963	crocodile	1 penny	nickel-brass	10,584,000,p	0.10	1.50
39	1964-1967	crocodile	1 penny	nickel-brass	5,640,000	0.10	0.35
42	1969	crocodile	1 penny	copper-nickel-zinc	35,000,p	0.10	0.75
40	1966	crocodile	5 shillings	copper-nickel	210,000,p	1.25	2.00
45	1969-1971	crocodile	1 cent	bronze	50,856,000,p	0.10	0.25
51	1971-1975	crocodile	1 cent	bronze	17,689,000,p	0.10	0.25
52	1971-1974	crocodile	1 cent	bronze	13,520,000	0.10	0.30
64	1975-1993	crocodile	1 cent	aluminum	110,060,000,p	0.10	0.15
68	1976-1984	crocodile	1 cent	aluminum	23,907,079,p	0.10	0.15
137	1982	crocodile	1 cent	aluminum	—	250.00	300.00
101	1983	crocodile	1 cent	aluminum	—,p	—	0.35
46	1969-1989	crocodile	5 cents	copper-nickel	86,443,000,p	0.10	0.25
46a	1990-1993	crocodile	5 cents	nickel plated steel	—,p	0.10	0.25
53	1971-1984	crocodile	5 cents	copper-nickel	75,436,079,p	0.10	0.30
102	1983	crocodile	5 cents	copper-nickel	—,p	—	0.40
47	1969-1989	crocodile	10 cents	copper-nickel	141,301,000,p	0.10	0.30
47a	1990	crocodile	10 cents	nickel plated steel	—,p	0.10	0.30
54	1971-1984	crocodile	10 cents	copper-nickel	222,110,p	0.10	0.35
103	1983	crocodile	10 cents	copper-nickel	—,p	—	0.50

Table 1. Additions to the Checklist in Chiszar and Smith (1996) (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
146	1991-1993	crocodile	10 cents	nickel plated steel	—,p	—	0.50
48	1969-1990	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	19,906,000,p	0.20	0.65
55	1971-1976	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	168,251,p	0.20	0.50
69	1976-1987	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	3,000,000	0.20	1.00
73	1977-1984	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	38,569,p	0.20	0.60
90	1981	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	—	—	1.50
104	1983	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	—,p	—	1.00
120	1981-1988	crocodile	20 cents	copper-nickel	7,518,000	—	0.60
49	1969-1990	crocodile	25 cents	copper-nickel	20,751,000,p	0.25	1.00
56	1971-1984	crocodile	25 cents	copper-nickel	205,870,p	0.25	0.75
105	1983	crocodile	25 cents	copper-nickel	—,p	—	1.00
154	1985	crocodile	25 cents	copper-nickel	—	0.75	3.50
147	1991-1993	crocodile	25 cents	nickel clad steel	—,p	—	1.00
65	1975-1990	crocodile	50 cents	copper-nickel	35,583,000,p	0.15	1.50
70	1976-1984	crocodile	50 cents	copper-nickel	61,377,p	0.25	1.50
106	1983	crocodile	50 cents	copper-nickel	—,p	—	2.00
50	1969-1970	crocodile	1 dollar	copper-nickel	960,000,p	0.30	2.00
57	1971-1979	crocodile	1 dollar	copper-nickel	191,497,p	0.30	2.00
84.1	1980-1982	crocodile	1 dollar	copper-nickel	8,699,p	0.50	3.00
84.2	1985-1990	crocodile	1 dollar	copper-nickel	—,p	—	3.00
84.2a	1990-1992	crocodile	1 dollar	nickel-brass	—,p	—	5.00
84.2b	1993	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	—	—	3.00
91	1981	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	—	—	7.50
96	1982	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	—	—	3.75
107	1983	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	4,319,p	—	4.00
134	1983	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	—,p	—	7.00
113	1984	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	>268,p	—	3.00
145	1990-1992	crocodile	1 dollar	nickel-brass	—,p	—	2.25
145a	1993	crocodile	1 dollar	brass plated steel	>500,p	—	2.25
58	1971	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	17,072,p	—	12.50
59	1972-1973	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	66,716,p	—	10.00
62	1974-1979	crocodile	5 dollars	copper-nickel	19,922	—	4.00
62a	1974-1979	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	81,107,p	—	8.00
85.1	1980-1984	crocodile	5 dollars	copper-nickel	>4,206	—	6.00
85.1a	1980-1984	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	5,573,p	—	15.00
85.2	1985-1993	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	—,p	—	15.00
108	1983	crocodile	5 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	6.00
108a	1983	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	—,p	—	15.00
157	1993	crocodile	5 dollars	nickel plated steel	—	—	2.50
157a	1993	crocodile	5 dollars	silver	2,000,p	—	40.00
163	1994	crocodile	5 dollars	steel	—	—	0.25
60	1972	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	75,000,p	—	12.00
63	1974	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	15,000	—	6.00
63a	1974	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	42,000,p	—	15.00
66	1975	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	5,788	—	9.00
66a	1975	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	29,000,p	—	17.50
71	1976	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	2,329	—	10.00
71a	1976	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	31,000,p	—	18.00
74	1977	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	874	—	22.50
74a	1978	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	1,559,p	—	12.50
75a	1978	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	12,000,p	—	20.00
79	1979	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	2,635	—	25.00
79a	1979	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	8,308,p	—	30.00
80	1979	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	20,000,p	—	12.50
86	1980	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	5,695	—	20.00
86a	1980	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	5,394,p	—	25.00
87	1980	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	2,327,p	—	25.00
93	1981	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	804	—	35.00
93a	1981	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	3,216,p	—	37.50
97	1982	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	20.00
97a	1982	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	1,852,p	—	35.00
98	1982	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	9,775,p	—	27.50
109	1983	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	1,320	—	15.00
109a	1983	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	1,187,p	—	35.00
111	1983	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	—,p	—	25.00
125	1984	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	—,p	—	37.50
114	1984	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	20.00
114a	1984	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	335,p	—	50.00
115	1984-1985	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	1,710,p	—	30.00
121	1986	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	50,000	—	20.00
121a	1986	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	20,000,p	—	30.00
123	1985	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	1,000,p	—	37.50
128	1987	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	1,000,p	—	37.50
133	1987	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	500,p	—	45.00
138	1988	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	6.00
138a	1988	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	1,000,p	—	45.00

Table 1. Additions to the Checklist in Chiszar and Smith (1996) (cont'd)

KM#	Date	Animal Pictured	Denomination	Metal	Mintage	Value (US$) Low	Value (US$) High
140	1989	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	6.00
140a	1989	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	5,500,p	—	45.00
144	1990	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	6.00
144a	1990	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	11,000,p	—	45.00
148	1991	crocodile	10 dollars	copper-nickel	—	—	6.00
148a	1991	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	5,500,p	—	45.00
152	1992	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	5,500,p	—	45.00
155	1993	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	5,500,p	—	45.00
161	1994	crocodile	10 dollars	silver	—	—	45.00
61	1972	crocodile	20 dollars	gold	50,000,p	—	130.00
76	1978	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	33,000,p	—	47.50
81	1979	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	41,000,p	—	47.50
99	1982	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	30,000,p	—	70.00
126	1984	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	—,p	—	200.00
127	1986	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	—	—	30.00
130	1987	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	1,900,p	—	100.00
141	1988	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	15,000,p	—	40.00
142	1990	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	—,p	—	40.00
150	1991	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	25,650,p	—	60.00
151	1992	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	25,550,p	—	60.00
159	1992	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	—,p	—	60.00
160	1992	crocodile	25 dollars	silver	—,p	—	60.00
67	1975	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	31,100,p	—	100.00
72	1976	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	9,052,p	—	125.00
77	1978	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	>5,835,p	—	145.00
82	1979	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	2,891,p	—	160.00
110	1983	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	638,p	—	150.00
117	1984	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	531,p	—	150.00
122	1986	crocodile	100 dollars	silver	20,000,p	—	100.00
129	1987	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	500,p	—	275.00
142	1990	crocodile	100 dollars	silver	—	—	150.00
149	1992	crocodile	100 dollars	silver	—,p	—	160.00
158	1993	crocodile	100 dollars	gold	500,p	—	500.00
78	1978	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	3,005,p	—	550.00
83	1979	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	1,650,p	—	600.00
89	1980	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	902,p	—	300.00
100	1982	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	694,p	—	325.00
124	1983	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	5,000,p	—	225.00
118	1984	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	559,p	—	275.00
131	1987	crocodile	250 dollars	gold	250,p	—	400.00
153	1992	crocodile	500 dollars	gold	500,p	—	480.00
156	1993	crocodile	500 dollars	gold	500,p	—	480.00

Note: Twenty mint sets were issued between 1969 and 1984, and thirty proof sets were issued between 1918 and 1993.

Liberia							
98	1993	*Protoceratops*	1 dollar	copper-nickel	—	—	6.50
Russia							
373	1994	cobra	1 rouble	silver	50,000,p	—	21.50
St. Helena							
6	1977	tortoise	25 pence	copper-nickel	50,000	—	3.00
6a	1977	tortoise	25 pence	silver	25,000,p	—	17.50
St. Thomas & Prince Islands							
52	1990	snake	50 dobras	copper-nickel	—	—	4.50
Seychelles							
19	1972	tortoise	5 rupees	copper-nickel	220,000	1.50	3.00
19a	1972-1974	tortoise	5 rupees	silver	7,081,p	17.50	27.50
Tonga							
27a	1974	tortoise	1 senti	brass	500,000	0.10	1.00

? indicates that the item is not listed in Krause & Mishler (1995). We are certain, however, that the coins exist because we have examined specimens.

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(10):187, 1996

Divergent Incubation Times in Clutches of Chelonia Incubated under the Same Temperature Conditions

Jef Nijs[1], H. Zwartepoorte[2] and J. Boonstra[3]

In general, different clutches from the same pair of chelonians, incubated under the same controlled temperature conditions, have comparable incubation times.

However, clutches of the South American red-foot tortoise, *Geochelone carbonaria*, produced by a single pair at the Zoological Gardens "Blijdorp" at Rotterdam, The Netherlands, were subject to very divergent incubation times.

Between 1979 and 1993, the female deposited 70 clutches for a total of 293 eggs, out of which 140 were fertile and 96 hatched.

For clutches incubated at 30°C, the incubation times varied between 52–69 days at the shortest, and 162–165 days for the clutch with the longest incubation time, thus differing by a factor near 2.6.

The same phenomenon was observed by the other junior author (JB) who incubated two clutches of the mud turtle *Kinosternon subrubrum hippocrepis* at 29–30°C. One clutch (one egg) hatched after 183 days. A second clutch (two eggs), after 63–74 days (also differing by a factor near 2.6). Although it is possible that these clutches were fertilized by two different males, we think that this would have little, if any, influence on incubation time.

Unfortunately, none of the eggs—neither from *Geochelone carbonaria* nor from *Kinosternon subrubrum hippocrepis*—were candled during embryonic development.

In lizards and snakes, when laying conditions are unfavorable, the fertilized eggs can be retained in the oviducts where embryonic growth can progress. This can lead to the evolution of viviparity. A clear example is the European lizard, *Lacerta vivipara*, which is viviparous in the northern parts of its range and at high elevations in the Pyrenees of southern France, and oviparous at lower elevations of the Pyrenees where the weather conditions are better suited (warmer) for the incubation of the eggs in natural nests (Fitch, 1970).

However, in the Chelonia (and Crocodilia) embryos seem not to proceed past gastrulation before oviposition regardless of how long the eggs are retained in the oviducts (Cunningham, 1922 in litt.; Lynn and von Brand, 1945; Legler, 1960; Ewert, 1979). The reason for this inability to sustain embryogenesis seems to be the impossibility of uptake of oxygen from the intrauterine environment through the thick eggshell that characterizes the eggs of Chelonia and Crocodilia (Packard et al., 1977).

Taking this into account, we have to assume that all chelonian eggs start their development outside the maternal body at the same embryonic stage. This means that, in the clutches of *G. carbonaria* and *K. s. hippocrepis* mentioned above, embryonic development rate must have varied considerably. The reasons for this phenomenon remain to be discovered.

Literature Cited

Cunningham, B. 1922. Some phases in the development of *Chrysemys cinerea*. Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 38: 51-53.

Ewert, M. A. 1979. The embryo and its egg: development and natural history. Pp. 333-413. *In*: M. Harless and H. Morlock, editors, Turtles: Perspectives and research. NY: Wiley Interscience.

Fitch, H. S. 1970. Reproductive cycles of lizards and snakes. University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History, Miscellaneous Publications 52:1-247.

Legler, J. M. 1960. Natural history of the ornate box turtle, *Terrapene ornata ornata* Agassiz. University of Kansas Publications, Museum of Natural History 11:527-669.

Lynn, W. G., and T. von Brand. 1945. Studies on the oxygen consumption and water metabolism of turtle embryos. Biological Bulletin 88:112-125.

Packard, G. C., C. R. Tracy and J. J. Roth. 1977. The physiological ecology of reptilian eggs and embryos, and the evolution of viviparity within the class Reptilia. Biological Review 52:71-105.

1. Laboratorium voor Ekologie en Systematiek, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Pleinlaan 2, B-1050 Brussel, Belgium.
2. Diergaarde Blijdorp, N-3000 AM Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
3. Bloeme 11, N-2811 AM Reeuwijk-Brug, The Netherlands.

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(10):188, 1996

Book Review: *Kaleidoscopic Tree Boas: The Genus* Corallus *of Tropical America* by Peter J. Stafford and Robert W. Henderson. 1996. 120 pp. including color plates. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. Hardcover. $28.50. ISBN 0-89464-975-2

Raymond Hoser
41 Village Avenue
Doncaster, Victoria 3108
Australia

The title of the book sums up the general focus of its contents, namely the four species currently recognized as making up the genus *Corallus*. The book is part of a recent and growing trend towards books that cover a small specific group of snakes. Its publication follows on the heels of *The Natural History of West Indian Boas* by Peter J. Tolson and Robert W. Henderson, (reviewed in the CHS *Bulletin* in May 1994).

Reading *Kaleidoscopic Tree Boas* took me about 90 minutes from cover to cover and in so doing I received an excellent briefing on these fascinating snakes. While I have only minimal experience with tree boas (just seeing a few in collections and shops), I was amazed to realize just how much in common these snakes share with most other species of serpent. These common traits were perhaps most obvious in the section of the book that deals with keeping these snakes in captivity. Same old husbandry techniques (with some notable exceptions and idiosyncrasies), same methods to combat diseases, to induce mating and so on. In stating this, I'm not having a go at the authors, but rather attempting to highlight how stereotyped much of snake behavior and hence the husbandry of snakes really is. This all serves to make it easier for the keeper. I also mention this to show readers who haven't yet kept tree boas, but have balked at doing so, due to their apparent specializations, not to fear these idiosyncrasies, as once they are accounted for, husbandry should be fairly straightforward.

Pages 59 through 73 of the book provide a good background to any person aspiring to keep these snakes.

Kaleidoscopic Tree Boas opens with a photo of Cropani's boa (*Corallus cropanii*), followed by the customary title page, imprint page, contents, biographies of the authors, and acknowledgments. The Introduction commences with a narrative account of studying *Corallus* in the field before leading into a description of *Corallus* and where it fits into the scheme of things. Following a chapter on "Tree Boas and Their Natural History," including interesting notes on abundance and population densities, the book describes the four species and their subspecies as well as how to tell them apart. Pages 23 through 58 then give detailed information on each species.

The end of the book has two bibliographies, the first being to literature cited in the text, while the second includes key references of use to readers seeking more information.

The center of the book is graced with 53 color photos in the form of glossy plates. Most, but not all, are of excellent quality, depicting a huge range of color variants of the subject snakes and similar species, as well as two photos of currently accepted housing methods for the snakes.

Furthermore the book includes useful line drawings, tables, maps and other illustrations all of which serve to make it easier to understand. The layout of the book is good with easy-to-read text. However it is clear that the book is not principally aimed at the person who has never bought a reptile book, but rather someone who has had some experience and/or education in herpetology/herpetoculture.

While the cover of the book and the color plates are of high quality, the paper that most of the text is printed on is fairly poor and simply doesn't match. I believe that this cost cutting exercise by the publisher does a disservice to the authors.

Although the authors summarize what is known about tree boas, in doing so, they also summarize what isn't known. In many ways I found this both enlightening and an indictment of humanity's efforts with regards to herpetology and reptile conservation. The account of Cropani's boa (*Corallus cropanii*) disturbed me immensely. Here we have a snake known from perhaps only three specimens, all from adjacent to the São Paulo megalopolis of 16 million people and yet there appears to be no major ongoing effort to find further specimens, conserve any remaining habitat and/or snakes and so on. It really is a worry. The known ecological data given by the authors for the species should worry all herpetologists.

The stated aim of the authors was "to summarize what is currently known about natural history of New World tree boas and, with the increasing popularity of herpetoculture in general, and boid snakes in particular, we felt a melding of natural history and husbandry was pertinent." Stafford and Henderson have clearly succeeded in this aim with this book.

While the book is clearly recommended for those who keep tree boas or have more than a passing interest in them, I also hope that the book has a broader appeal. The more widely books such as this are read and circulated, including among nonherpetologists, the more hope we have for the long-term survival of tree boas and other snakes.

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(10):189-192, 1996

HerPET-POURRI

by Ellin Beltz

Serious range extensions

• The *Chicago Tribune* reports that workers from Brookfield Zoo and the DuPage County Animal Control Department recently spent three hours capturing a 3-foot-long American alligator which had lodged itself in a culvert in the 8200 block of Lemont Road in Woodridge, Illinois. Traffic was slowed for hours as police, state and county law enforcement officers, emergency road crews, animal control officers, wildlife rescue workers, media, and dozens of curious citizens crowded around trying to get a glimpse of the animal. The *Tribune* reports "To dislodge the alligator, workers from the DuPage County Public Service Department drained the area of standing water, to no avail." Next they pumped water into the sewers in an effort to flush the gator out. That didn't work either. Finally the gator gave himself up and just slithered out of the sewer into a waiting net. [July 2, 1996, from Ray Boldt] The moral of this story is "The next time you're up to your *gluteus maximus* in alligators, don't bother to drain the swamp—it doesn't work."

• Nassau, New York, police hope that the alligator population at Massapequa Preserve pond is down to zero after an alert citizen captured a 3-foot specimen on a pole with a mouse for bait. The spokesperson for the Nassau League for Animal Protection suggested that the American alligator may have been dumped by someone who got tired of keeping it as a pet and added that it probably would not have survived the upcoming winter season. [*Newsday*, July 9, 1996, from Joseph Jannsen]

1,016 points of light

Three men were arrested while transporting 1,016 two-month-old star tortoises at the gate of a forest reserve near Chengalpattu, India. The tortoises are protected under schedule 4 of India's wildlife act. The animals were allegedly being taken for export to Singapore and other south Asian nations for consumption as tortoise soup. The shells are also made into "jewel boxes." Smugglers receive about 200 Singapore dollars for each tortoise. [Madras, India *Journal*, August 15, 1996, from Rom Whitaker]

Smuggler convicted

A 36-year-old Florida man was found guilty of five counts of violating the Endangered Species Act by smuggling 110 red-tailed boa constrictors and four other snakes from Peru into the United States. The value of the smuggled snakes was placed at about $33,000. [Miami *Herald*, July 31, 1996, from Alan Rigerman] At the other end of the pipeline, Peruvian officials are having a hard time coping with the increase in wildlife traffic. A spokesman for the Lima zoo said, "The worst thing about all this is the suffering of the animals. . . . You should have seen how they arrived. . . . Half of them dead, the other half in agony." One government investigator said that "Corruption [is] so prevalent in our country at all levels of public office [that it is] fomenting this problem" Environmental police only have 600 officers to patrol 637,000 square miles. Even so, they catch quite a few people with illegal animals and investigation has revealed an international animal-trafficking network ranging from Peru, Nicaragua, Argentina and Trinidad to the U.S., Germany and Canada. [The San Francisco *Sunday Examiner & Chronicle*, August 4, 1996, from Grizzly Gibson]

Caveat emptor et venditor

A 43-year-old Hammond, Indiana, man pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and selling state-listed endangered turtles including *Clemmys guttata* (spotted turtles) and *Emydoidea blandingii* (Blanding's turtles). He was sentenced to one-year probation, fined $500 and court costs and ordered to pay $370 to a wildlife replacement fund for the spotted turtles. Charges were dropped for the Blanding's turtles after the man agreed to plead guilty to the other charges. Agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and from both Indiana and Illinois departments of natural resources participated in a sting operation which resulted in the man's arrest after he sold three spotted turtles to an undercover federal agent at the Streamwood, Illinois, swap-meet. [Chesterton, IN *Tribune*, September 6, 1996, from Chuck Keating and Ellis Jones]

Orlando bust update

A federal grand jury in Florida indicted six men for their roles in trying to smuggle hundreds of rare and endangered reptiles from Madagascar into the U.S. concurrent with the Orlando reptile breeding show in mid-August. Two men were arrested when 61 Madagascan tree snakes and four spider tortoises were found in luggage at Orlando International Airport. Four other men are being sought for their part in the smuggling effort. [*New York Times*, August 24, 1996, from Kathy Bricker]

Rarities most in danger

"In most cases, the extinction of species is due to habitat loss, but in a significant number of cases, illegal trade is pushing species to the brink of extinction, all because of the greed of people who want to display animals in their living rooms," said Guy Shorrock, an investigator for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in the U.K. His remarks were prompted by the discovery of a home "stuffed floor to ceiling" with dead animal skins, skulls, parts and pieces—mostly intended for sale to collectors. Illegal trade in wild animals is nearly impossible to document, but Traffic International, an organization established by the World Wildlife Fund and the World Conservation Union, estimates that illegal trade earns about $5 billion a year. Legal trade in wildlife results in about $15 billion. [*Chicago Tribune*, May 28, 1996, from Ray Boldt] In a similar vein, Stefan Gorzula reports that 15,779 dendrobatid frogs as well as 200 g of scientific material were legally traded from 1987 through 1993. During this seven-year period, live wild-caught animals made up about 83% of the total reported frogs, while live captive-raised animals made up about 13%. The remaining 4% was due to confiscated live frogs plus dead frogs (excluding the 200 g of scientific material). Only three illegal consignments, totaling 173 dendrobatid frogs, were seized: Dutch officials taking 13 live frogs and 150 corpses from two shipments originating in Nicaragua in 1989, and U.S. Customs confiscating 10 "bodies" (source unknown) in 1992. Gorzula

concludes: "These data suggest either that illegal trade is negligible or that it is not being detected." [*Herpetological Review* 27(3):116-123]

Mom and babies doing fine

The Madras Crocodile Bank/Centre for Herpetology reports their second successful breeding of king cobras in captivity. The 40-cm babies are "jet black with brilliant yellow bands and have a characteristic chevron marking on their tiny hoods. They may grow to over 12 feet in length. . . ." Rom Whitaker writes, "Collette Hairston Adams of Gladys Porter Zoo, Scott Pfaff of Riverbanks and Andy Odum of Toledo Zoo generously guided us. . . . The 29 babies are doing fine and while most are being force-fed mice and skinks, eight of them have already started feeding on their own." It is hoped that continued breeding efforts can supplant wild-caught animals in the zoo trade. While *Ophiophagus hannah* is known to be a snake-eater, scientists at the Madras Centre have acclimated their animals to eating rats.

Mari holding a 40-cm baby king cobra at the Madras Crocodile Bank. [Ed. note: Needless to say, don't try this one at home, kids.]

Herpetologist lost all to flaming lizard fire

AFH members Gavin and Jennifer Sutherland arrived home one night to find that what had been their Nevada dream home, shared with reptiles, ferrets, priceless books and treasures of two lifetimes had burned down to a steaming hole in the ground. Gavin, a writer, had been working on a bibliography on a rare species of snake. The whole work which was to have been published by the Chicago Academy of Sciences was lost in the fire as it existed only on computer disk and paper; both copies had been in his library. The fire was started by two teen-age boys who drenched a lizard in gasoline, ignited it and then let it run away into the brush. A total of 3,400 acres and four homes. Fire crews from Reno, Sparks, Truckee Meadows, Carson City and Douglas County responded to the blaze. About a dozen people were injured and several were left homeless besides the Sutherlands. The 13- and 14-year-old boys allegedly responsible for the fire face felony and misdemeanor charges for the arson which caused at least $2 million in damages. [*Nevada Appeal*, June 27, 1996, from Gavin Sutherland via Allen Salzberg]

If you build it, they will come

Moko, the journal of the New Zealand Herpetological Society, reports that after ponds were built in fields 40 minutes north of Wellington, they were promptly colonized by Australian golden bell frogs and green frogs (*Litoria aurea* and *L. raniformus*). The ponds cover about 8000 square meters and were built for grass carp farming. The pond owners are not really pleased to have the frogs; they claim the tadpoles use up oxygen required for their fish. [Jill Charteris reporting in the "Spring, 1996" meaning northern hemisphere "Autumn"—in any case Volume 1996, Number 3] People interested in joining NZHS can contact Damon Bailey at <damon@cybernet.co.nz>, or by writing NZHS, P.O. Box 1, Wellsford, New Zealand.

Death by natural causes

• Before Hurricane Bertha, there were about 57 sea turtle nests on Topsail Island. Bertha wiped almost all of them out. After the hurricane, 66 more nests were laid, including two by green sea turtles. Then came Hurricane Fran, and all these nests were lost. Several volunteers for project Topsail Turtle lost their homes. The director and two rehabilitating turtles evacuated from their facility before the storm hit. One of the turtles was released two days after Fran's passage. The director wrote "What a thrill to see him back where he belongs. The other one will be a long term rehab but is doing well. Plans for our facility are on hold for a few months until everyone gets their breath." [letter from Jean Beasley to the CTurtle Internet list, September 14, 1996]

• "I recently heard of two bearded dragons in separate states that died after eating one or more lightning bugs. I had personally heard of a similar case a year or two ago. Melissa Kaplan, one of the very knowledgeable mentors on PCF (AOL Pet Care Forum) wrote: "Lightning bugs as prey have been discussed in the desert lizards folder—I believe a collared or swift died after feeding. The consensus there is that they (lightning bugs) are toxic—whether due to natural chemodefensive strategy or bioaccumulation of environmental . . . toxins is unknown, but since the effect is the same (dead), the important thing is to get the word out." Interestingly, a veterinarian at the University of Illinois Poison Control Center told me she believed they were quite bitter tasting, having eaten one as a child. Has anyone else experienced toxicity in herps when lightning bugs were used as food? Steve Barten, D.V.M." [received by E-mail]

New publications

• The Wisconsin Herpetological Atlas Project [WHAP] has just published "Geographic distributions of the amphibians and reptiles of Wisconsin," by Gary S. Casper. The softcover guide provides new distribution maps for all Wisconsin species of amphibians and reptiles and updates published ranges with over 450 new distribution records collected by the WHAP which is a scientific program of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Inc. All proceeds from the sale of this book go towards funding the Herp Atlas Project, which continues to collect data on the biogeography of Wisconsin amphibians and reptiles. Future publications, including a new hardcover field guide, are planned. Copies can be ordered for $13.00 each (postage paid) from the Museum Shop, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 W Wells St., Milwaukee, WI 53233. Make checks payable to: Milwaukee Public Museum. Phone orders: (414) 278-2795: Dealer inquiries contact: Gary Casper at (414) 278-2766 or

<gsc@csd.uwm.edu>. Wisconsin residents need to add $0.56 per copy for state sales tax.

• *Reptiles and Amphibians in Captivity: Breeding, Longevity, and Inventory Current January 1, 1996*, compiled by Frank and Kate Slavens has just been released. "At 276 pages, this edition includes a complete inventory listing of 35,841 specimens in 170 public and private collections" worldwide. Copies are $33 each for softbound and $43 for hardcover; back issues from 1980 to 1994 softbound can be purchased for $28 each. All prices include U.S. shipping and handling, overseas orders please add $1.00 per book. Send to Frank Slavens, P.O. Box 30744, Seattle, WA 98103 or fax (206) 546-2912. Additional information for web surfers at <http//www.halcyon.com/slavens/>.

Prolific author honored

CHS member Joseph T. Collins was proclaimed Kansas Wildlife Author Laureate by the governor and legislature of Kansas. He is the first person to receive this honor in Kansas. The award recognizes Joe's efforts to educate Kansans about native plants and animals through publication of numerous books and articles on the subject. Joe is also active in the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles and the Kansas Herpetological Society. Joe is co-author with Roger Conant of the Third Edition of the Peterson Field Guide on the Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern North America. He and Suzanne Collins can be seen in the reptile room at every SSAR meeting photographing animals. The Museum of Natural History at Lawrence, Kansas, where he works maintains a photographic voucher collection for those who prefer not to pickle every critter they find. [*Herpetological Review* 27(3):107]

Stupid human tricks

• Guests at a Miami, Florida, hotel reported a missing pet following room cleaning, but hotel employees were unable to find "Fido." The guests then informed hotel workers that Fido is a 12-foot python. Later, the snake was found curled up under bed covers in the same room. [*Chicago Tribune*, April 15, 1996, from Steve Ragsdale]

• A banded Egyptian cobra named "Tut" slithered down a hole between the lawn and the sidewalk after his owner had let him lay out to sunbathe. Police in Stoneham, Massachusetts, distributed flyers on the road where the snake disappeared while "nervous parents watched their children play" reports the *Plain Dealer*. Residents have been warned to watch where they walk and antivenin is available at the Boston medical center. A course of antivenin treatment can cost up to $10,000 according to a representative of the New England Herpetological Society who added "It only takes one bozo who let his snake sun itself in the yard to make us all look bad." Tut's 20-ish owner is a model and tennis instructor who said, "I like living on the edge" then boasted that he always handles the animal without gloves. [August 13, 1996, from Jim Zimmer-man]

***Froglog* online has new editor**

You can read all the issues of *Froglog*, the Newsletter of the World Conservation Union, Species Survival Commission, Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force on their world wide web site <http://acs-info.open.ac.uk/info/newsletters/FROGLOG.html>. The new editor of *Froglog* is John Wilkinson, Department of Biology, Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA. And, as always, publication of *Froglog* is sponsored by the Frog's Leap Winery of Rutherford, California. *Froglog*'s E-mail address is <DAPTF@open.ac.uk>. This month's issue reports on declines in Croatia, Slovenia, Puerto Rico, Yosemite National Park, New Zealand, and the European Alps.

Short takes

• The owner of a roadside zoo recently got in trouble with USDA for feeding improperly euthanized puppies to his large snakes. He said, "That's not how [snakes] eat. They eat live animals. People need to realize that some things have to die so others can live. They'll buy the idea that rats can be fed to snakes because they don't care about rats." [July 18, 1996 *Orlando Sentinel* from Bill Burnett and Baton Rouge, LA *Advocate*, from Ernie Liner]

• Among the cargo of the ill fated TWA Flight 800 which is believed to have exploded off the coast of Long Island, NY in August were boxes of live turtles. [Wisconsin *State Journal*, from Maggie Jones]

• A species previously unknown to science "15-foot South American python held seven Tangipahoa Parish sheriff's deputies at bay . . . before they captured it." The Sheriff is reported to have remarked that if the large reptile were provoked it could strangle a human being in seven minutes. [Baton Rouge, LA *Advocate*, August 20, 1996] Contributor Dez Crawford wrote, "Yeah, and if you get `em *real* mad, they'll wreck yer pickup, too!"

• A black snake was found in a Duncannon, Pennsylvania, hen house that had ingested three golf balls which it apparently mistook for eggs. The owner of the hen house said she'd put the balls in the nests to encourage the hens to lay and had put the snake in the hen house to eat mice and rats. [Baltimore, MD *The Sun*, July 4, 1996, from Mark Witwer]

Thanks to everyone who contributed to this month's column and to Ardis Allen, Karen Furnweger, P. L. Beltz, Breck Bartholomew, Jim Zimmerman, Debi Hatchett, Mark T. Witwer, Rick Dowling, E. A. Zorn, Bob Pierson, Steven M. Coogan, Kathy Bricker, Mark O'Shea, Garrett Kazmierski, and to new contributors Nicole Marrello, Eric O'Neill, Robert Wallen, and especially to super-clippers Steve Ragsdale, Ernie Liner, Ray Boldt, Bill Burnett, and J. N. Stuart. The first person to send me a clipping by using the new first class postage stamp showing the San Francisco garter snake will receive a free copy of *Frogs!* from the Shedd Aquarium. Not to boast too much, but I wrote the Chicago Region section and provided a photo. My husband has quite a few photos in the book, too. If you visit the *Frogs!* exhibit, you will also see our photos on the displays. It's a great show and it won't be there forever, so if you haven't gone yet, please make time for it. Contact Shedd Aquarium (312) 939-2426 for more information. You

can contribute to this column, too! Simply send clippings with the date/publication slug and your name firmly attached with tape to: Ellin Beltz, 1647 N. Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-5507. Letters only to my E-mail address <uebeltz@uxa.ecn.bgu.edu>. This year, I've been keeping a list of the names and addresses of contributors for a special purpose. On December 26 (my 40th birthday and the approximate anniversary of 10 years of this column), I'm going to pull the name of one contributor out of the proverbial hat and send them a small token of appreciation. Everyone is eligible—clippings, cards and letters received on or before my birthday count equally. Hope to hear from you soon!

Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc. 31(10):192-193, 1996

Herpetology 1996

In this column the editorial staff presents short abstracts of herpetological articles we have found of interest. This is not an attempt to summarize all of the research papers being published; it is an attempt to increase the reader's awareness of what herpetologists have been doing and publishing. The editors assume full responsibility for any errors or misleading statements.

CORRECT SCIENTIFIC NAME FOR A NEOTROPICAL TREE BOA

R. W. McDiarmid et al. [1996, J. Herpetology 30(3):320-326] note that confusion regarding the application of the proper scientific name for the common Neotropical tree boa has existed since Linnaeus described *Boa enydris* and *Boa hortulana* in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae* in 1758. The authors review the nomenclatural history of the species and point out the past misapplications of scientific names for this form. Their review indicates that the proper scientific name for this highly variable, wide-ranging arboreal boid is *Corallus hortulanus*, not *Corallus enydris*, as has been used so frequently in recent years. This decision is based on the Principle of the First Reviser, Article 24 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Loosely stated, this principle says that if two or more names are applied to a single species on the same date, then the first subsequent author to synonymize the names gets to choose which one has precedence. Because the authors cite at least seven usages of the senior name, *hortulanus*, in the past 50 years, no appeal for conservation of *enydris* is justified under the Code.

LIZARD SKIN INFECTIONS

P. Galán [1996, Amphibia–Reptilia 17(2):103-113] studied the incidence of external cutaneous infections in a natural population of the lacertid lizard *Podarcis bocagei*. Fieldwork was carried out at Vigo-Carral (NW Spain; La Coruña province) between 1989 and 1991. The infections affected 20–30% of the lizards during winter 1989–1990, and 40–60% in the winter 1990–1991. Percentages of infected lizards were high during months with low temperature and prolonged rainfall (thus mainly in winter and early spring). There was no difference in the recapture rates of infected and noninfected lizards, indicating that the cutaneous disease had no detectable direct effect on mortality rates. The occurrence of infections affected reproduction: 28% of a sample of infected larger females (SVL > 55 mm) did not reproduce in the first egg-laying period (May), whereas only 2% of noninfected females of the same size did not reproduce in that period. The disease also affected growth rates: infected young lizards grew significantly slower than noninfected individuals, resulting in a delay in the attainment of sexual maturity. [In Spanish]

REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY OF *DERMATEMYS MAWII*

J. Polisar [Chelonian Cons. and Biol. 2(1):13-25] reports findings from two years of field research on the reproductive biology of *Dermatemys mawii* in northern Belize. *Dermatemys* breeds between March and September. It exhibits a solitary nesting pattern, in which multiple ($\bar{x}$ = 2.05, range 1–4) clutches of two to 20 ($\bar{x}$ = 10.98) large ($\bar{x}$ = 61.6 × 35.8 mm, 50.2 g) brittle-shelled eggs are laid during the latter part of the rainy season (late September through December) when the probabilities of flooding are high. The existence of postoviposition diapause is suggested by the ability of the eggs to withstand over 30 days of flooding with no reduction in viability. Hatchling emergence is timed to coincide with the resumption of summer rains. The slope of the regression of total annual reproductive output against body size is steep for smaller females, but decreases for larger females, primarily due to variation in clutch frequency. Body size at maturity varies among stream types in both sexes.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE AFRICAN SHIELDNOSE SNAKE

R. Shine et al. [1996, J. Herpetology 30(3):361-366] provide original data on morphology, sexual dimorphism, feeding habits and reproductive biology of shieldnose snakes (*Aspidelaps scutatus*) from southern Africa, based on examination and dissection of museum specimens, combined with observations of free-ranging and captive snakes. These small (to 60 cm snout–vent length), stockily-built snakes are nocturnal, and often fossorial. Females mature at larger sizes than males, and attain larger maximum sizes. At the same body length, males have longer tails, and longer and wider heads, than do conspecific females. The sex divergence in head sizes and shapes may be related to dietary differences between the sexes: males contained a significantly higher proportion of anuran prey, and fewer snakes and mammals, than did females. However, sample sizes for this comparison were small. Reproduction is strongly seasonal, with mating in spring (October), oviposition in midsummer (December–January), and hatching in autumn (March). Females laid 4 to 10 eggs (mean = 7.9), with clutch size, egg size, and relative clutch mass (RCM) independent of maternal body size. Offspring averaged 16 cm (5 g) and RCM averaged 0.48.

LIGHTENING THE LOAD

B. W. Buchanan and R. C. Taylor [1996, J. Herpetology 30(3):410-413] note that water, stored as dilute urine in the bladder, appears to play an important role in allowing terrestrial and arboreal frogs to survive dry environmental conditions. However, even during dry periods, many frogs (especially bufonids and hylids) void their bladders when approached or seized by potential predators. One potential benefit of such seemingly maladaptive behavior is enhanced ability to escape predation. There are two non-mutually exclusive ways that voiding the bladder could enhance escape from predators: (1) voiding urine reduces the mass of the frog allowing it to jump farther away from the predator, and (2) urine contains chemicals that either repel, attract or confuse predators, allowing the frog to escape. In this study the authors tested the first mechanism using squirrel treefrogs (*Hyla squirella*) because they can store large quantities of water in their bladders relative to their empty-bladder mass (> 30% of empty-bladder mass) and they frequently void the contents of their bladders when approached by humans. The frogs were able to jump significantly farther when their bladders were empty (363.2 $\pm$ 70.9 mm) compared to when full (306.6 $\pm$ 82.6 mm) ($t = 2.61$, $P < .01$, $N = 17$). Based onthe differences in the overall mean distances jumped, frogs with empty bladders jumped 18.5% farther than frogs with full bladders. However, when considered for each frog individually, frogs jumped on average 26.4 $\pm$ 42.71% farther with empty bladders than with full bladders. The authors point out that their data demonstrate clearly that it is necessary to control for, and report, bladder volume and micturition when studying the effects of other constraints on jumping performance. Substantial uncontrolled variation associated with bladder volume could swamp out biologically meaningful effects of other factors that might affect jump performance.

A NEW SPECIES OF *ELEUTHERODACTYLUS* FROM TOBAGO, WEST INDIES

H. Kaiser et al. [1995, Herpetological Natural History 3(2): 151-163] report that populations of *Eleutherodactylus* on the island of Tobago, hitherto regarded as conspecific with *E. terraebolivaris* Rivero, differ from that species and from all other eastern Caribbean and northern South American members of the genus by their vocalizations, morphology, sexual size dimorphism, and chromosome complement. The authors therefore describe these populations as comprising a new species, *Eleutherodactylus charlottevillensis*, endemic to Tobago and the putative sister taxon of *E. terraebolivaris*. The new species occurs abundantly in the forests of the Main Ridge, at elevations ranging from sea level to above 500 m. The authors' data indicate that *E. charlottevillensis* is most likely the contemporary terminus of a lineage that may have diverged since the Late Miocene. The presumed ancestral species probably inhabited a then continuous mountain range extending from northern Venezuela via the Trinidadian Northern Range to Tobago. Given the geological time frame, this species could assist in determining divergence time in a phylogenetic context. It is yet another example for the faunal link between the Eastern Caribbean and northern South America.

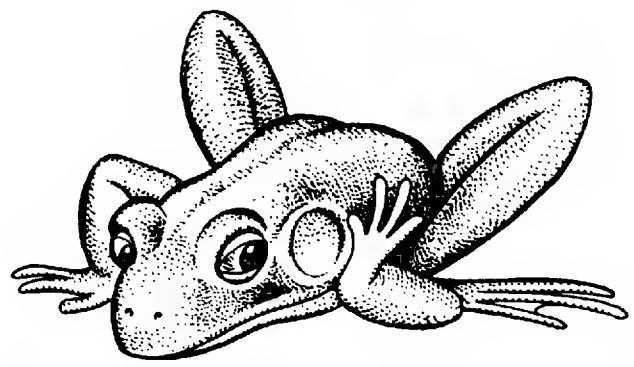
EFFECTS OF INCUBATION TEMPERATURES ON HATCHLING AMERICAN ALLIGATORS

J. D. Congdon et al. [1995, Herpetologica 51(4):497-504] examined the effects of egg qualities and incubation temperatures on characteristics of hatchling American alligators *(Alligator mississippiensis*). Alligator eggs were collected from the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana, and transported to the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory near Aiken, South Carolina. Eggs from each clutch were, initially incubated at either 30°C to produce only females or 34°C to produce only males. After 40 days of incubation, the eggs were distributed among four final temperatures (28, 30, 32 and 34°C) for the remaining third of development. Individual hatchling characteristics (snout–vent length, carcass lean dry and lipid mass, yolk sac lean dry and lipid mass) were not significantly influenced by initial incubation temperature and, with the exception of hatchling yolk lean dry mass, were not significantly influenced by final incubation temperatures. Multivariate analysis of hatchling characteristics revealed that maternal effects and incubation temperatures during the final third of development appear to have major impact on hatchling characteristics. Based on these results, the "decision" to produce primarily male or female offspring would first be based on characteristics of the female parent and secondarily on the nest temperatures influenced by nest site selection. The effects of nest temperatures would first determine the sex through the first two-thirds of incubation and subsequently influence the quality of the offspring during the final third of development.

DISTRIBUTION OF *PSEUDACRIS* TADPOLES

D. K. Skelly [1996, Copeia (3):599-605] monitored 22 natural ponds in southeastern Michigan to determine the distribution of two species of tadpoles, the spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*) and the striped chorus frog (*P. triseriata*), with respect to pond drying and predation. These species breed in ponds ranging from those that dry each summer to those that are permanent on the order of decades. Among nonpermanent ponds, the timing of pond drying varies among years; and particularly in dry years, many ponds dry before larvae reach metamorphosis. More permanent ponds have higher densities of tadpole predators, and predators are larger in body size. Predator taxonomic composition also changed markedly over the permanence gradient. More permanent ponds contained several taxa (e.g., salamanders, fishes) known to have pronounced effects on tadpole survivorship. *Pseudacris triseriata* and *P. crucifer* larvae co-occurred in most ponds. There was, however, large variation in relative abundance: *P. triseriata* larvae were totally absent from permanent ponds and were most abundant relative to *P. crucifer* in the most temporary ponds. *Pseudacris triseriata* larvae grew faster and reached metamorphosis sooner than *P. crucifer*. Relative density measurements over the course of the larval period suggest that *P. crucifer* survived better than *P. triseriata* prior to metamorphosis or pond drying. Larvae of the two species appear to differ in their susceptibility to pond drying and predators. These differences may belie a trade-off between abilities to garner resources and avoid predation, which contributes to segregation in larval distributions between *Pseudacris* species.

The Tympanum



The Striped Hooting Frog

From: Jennifer Skillen <jskillen@cd-eso.water.ca.gov>
Subject: striped hooting frog

We just received a document dealing with the closure of the Navy base at Mare Island, California (near the town of Vallejo in San Pablo Bay). The document mentioned the striped hooting frog, a frog on the list of California's endangered species, as being a species of concern at the site. Has anyone heard of this species or have any info on it?
Jennie Skillen, Department of Water Resources

From: Bruce Bury <buryb@heart.cor.epa.gov>
Reply to: Jennifer Skillen
Subject: Striped hooting frog—yeah

Some local person or misinformed soul must have said that Mare Island Base, California, was closed because of some darn endangered species "like that there striped hooting frog." Sorry, but there ain't no such dern critter. This must be a spoof or bastardization of hooting owls and striped chorus frogs. Actually, California only has the Pacific chorus frog (or Pacific treefrog).
R. Bruce Bury, National Biological Service, 3080 SE Clearwater Drive, Corvallis, OR 97333.

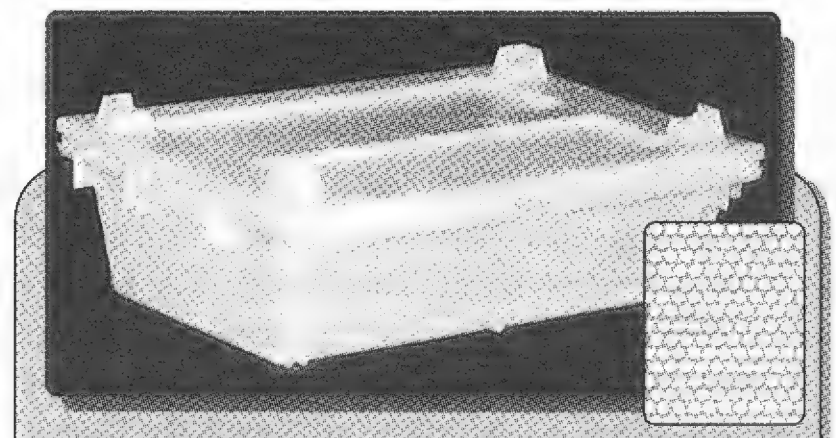
From: FROG <FROG@nbs.gov>
Subject: Striped hooting frog—the real story

The Striped Hooting Frog, now there is a story for the books. This species, *Hyla vocibassaleto*, was formerly a widespread inhabitant of coastal California islands. They lived in small groves of Manzanitas and did most of their foraging during fog events. Because of their bright coloration (the insides of their legs were typically bright mauve) and purported aphrodisiac qualities, Native Americans had used them for centuries in sacred ceremonies. When the Spanish rowed up the coast, thousands of these frogs were exported to Europe where, in a different cultural context, they served about the same purpose within the courts and palaces of royalty. Unfortunately, because this species was so predictable and easy to capture, nearly all sites were decimated. Although I thought it was supposed to be a classified secret, the Mare Island population was purported to be the last in existence. In fact, one of the reasons the base was being closed was that Naval personel were skinning, drying, and smoking the hides, bringing the survival of the species ever closer to the brink.

Certainly this species is worth saving?
Sam Droege, National Biological Service, 12100 Beech Forest Drive, Laurel, MD 20708, <http://www.im.nbs.gov>.

Health Food for your herps!

Highest quality rodents are available in all sizes from pink mice to jumbo rats. Fresh frozen crawler mice are only 17¢ each in lots of 2,000. All frozen animals are shipped in insulated boxes.



Nearly 9,000 holes and they still can't escape!

The new TTC is ideal for transporting, breeding and storing your mice, rats, snakes and lizards. The strong plastic TTC has over 2,200 holes on each side and over 4,500 holes on the lid to provide maximum air circulation even when stacked. Each TTC can be divided into 2, 3 or 4 compartments and its smooth plastic construction makes washing a snap.

SAS

273 Hover Avenue • Germantown, NY 12526-5320
518-537-2000 • Fax 518-537-7287

HERP-ACROSTIC #11 *by Mike Dloogatch*

1 K	2 L	3 B		4 K	5 L	6 J	7 W	8 F	9 C	10 B		11 J	12 O	13 A	14 D	15 K	16 Z	17 P	18 C	19 U		20 O	21 V	
22 H	23 L	24 K		25 F	26 B	27 Y	28 C	29 W	30 M		31 G	32 T	33 X	34 O	35 Z	36 E	37 Q		38 Q	39 R	40 H		41 N	42 O
	43 F	44 J	45 L		46 K	47 Q	48 V	49 L	50 O	51 C	52 N	53 T		54 X	55 R	56 F		57 V	58 M	59 P	60 W	61 K	62 S	63 R
64 Y	65 Q		66 H	67 W		68 J	69 U	70 G		71 L	72 A	73 Z	74 E	75 N		76 A	77 B	78 K	79 I	80 H	81 O		82 L	83 K
84 Z	85 C	86 P		87 T	88 A	89 P		90 X	91 Q		92 T	93 Z	94 J		95 H	96 L	97 I	98 Q	99 V	100 O	101 P		102 H	103 J
104 F		105 B	106 M	107 S		108 K	109 L	110 Q	111 G		112 W	113 A	114 R		115 V	116 K	117 F	118 C	119 Y		120 L	121 V	122 T	123 S
124 U	125 M	126 O		127 H	128 U	129 N	130 K	131 Q	132 C	133 P	134 J		135 C	136 D	137 L	138 K		139 X	140 R	141 P	142 C	143 I	144 O	145 F
146 W		147 S	148 P	149 Q		150 Y	151 Q	152 B	153 F		154 J	155 P	156 K	157 W		158 R	159 K	160 Z	161 B	162 X	163 G	164 M		165 U
166 O	167 G	168 M	169 T	170 Q	171 L		172 R	173 S	174 C	175 T	176 K		177 N	178 J	179 B		180 D	181 P	182 V	183 A	184 C	185 R	186 J	187 Z
188 X	189 W	190 M	191 K	192 B		193 E	194 K	195 H	196 J	197 T	198 Q	199 W	200 A	201 V		202 O	203 J	204 K		205 R	206 L	207 S	208 Z	209 X
210 P	211 H		212 R	213 U		214 M	215 I	216 D		217 C	218 U	219 O	220 Z	221 Q	222 F		223 L	224 E	225 Y	226 V	227 J	228 Q	229 R	

How to solve this puzzle: The diagram, when filled in, will contain a quotation from a published work on herpetology. The numbered squares in the diagram correspond to the numbered blanks under the WORDS. The letter at the upper right of each square indicates the WORD containing the letter to be entered in that square. The WORDS form an acrostic: taking the first letter of each in order spells out the name of the author and the title of the work from which the quotation is taken. The solution will appear in next month's *Bulletin*.

CLUES **WORDS**

A. Slender-snouted crocodilian inhabiting major river systems of the Indian subcontinent. 76 200 183 88 113 72 13

B. _____ crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus*. 179 192 10 161 105 77 26 152 3

C. Autobiographical 1966 work by Victor Chandler Twitty (two words followed by two words at Q). 174 217 9 51 132 18 85 135 28 / 118 184 142

D. Daughter of E; mother of Zeus. 180 136 216 14

E. Greek goddess of the Earth (alternate spelling). 193 36 224 74

F. _____ and toe of frog, . . . (Macbeth iv. i. 14) (three words). 56 153 117 145 25 222 8 104 43

G. Any of numerous viscous substances of plant origin. 163 70 167 31 111

H. The scientific art of rearing and improving animals. 95 195 66 22 40 127 102 80 211

I. State in which one might expect to find *Lampropeltis triangulum taylori*. 79 143 97 215

J. Somatotropin, for instance (two words). 196 11 186 94 68 178 44 6 227 / 154 103 203 134

K. Alternative folk-rockers who took their name from a skit in "Monty Python's Flying Circus" (four words). 176 130 46 204 15 116 194 108 159 / 61 138 191 156 78 4 83 24 / 1

L. *Cyclura collei* survives in the wild only in this inaccessible region of Jamaica (two words). 23 96 120 5 171 2 206 49 45 / 109 137 71 223 82

M. Like a pair of mating snakes, for example. 164 106 214 168 190 30 58 125

N. *The Venomous Reptiles of* _____ *America* by J. A. Campbell and W. W. Lamar. 129 52 177 41 75

O. Fictional archaeologist with an aversion to snakes (full name). 50 100 81 144 202 166 34 219 20 / 42 12 126

P. Author of *Reptiles and Amphibians: Their Care and Behaviour* (full name). 133 101 89 148 181 86 17 155 210 / 141 59

Q. See clue to C (two words). 151 91 228 65 38 98 198 47 221 / 131 149 110 170 37

R. The causative agent of rabies, for example. 158 55 172 205 114 212 63 185 39 / 140 229

S. Russell's viper. 107 147 173 207 62 123

T. *Cordylus giganteus*. 53 175 92 32 87 122 169 197

U. One possible real-life basis for legends of huge sea serpents. 128 165 124 213 218 19 69

V. "The Frog Prince," for one (two words). 21 99 121 57 201 115 226 182 48

W. Description for the toes of *Ptyodactylus* (hyphenated). 67 60 146 7 189 29 199 157 112

X. Jumping-off point for many eco-tours of the upper Amazon. 90 139 33 162 54 209 188

Y. _____ Mountains salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus*. 27 64 150 119 225

Z. Commensal. 16 187 160 73 220 208 84 35 93

Unofficial Minutes of the CHS Board Meeting, September 20, 1996

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 P.M. Board members John Driscoll and Art Nohlberg were absent.

Officers' Reports

The minutes of the July board meeting were read, corrected and accepted. No August board meeting took place. The Treasurer's Report was distributed and accepted.

Committee Reports

Captive Bred Animal Sale: Tonya Maris reported the results of the August 10 sale at the Clarion Hotel. She also summarized the responses to a survey taken among the vendors/ breeders during the sale. Audrey Vanderlinden volunteered to chair the event next year.

Library: Jenny Picciola announced that Renee Gralewski would take over the library temporarily. The board wishes Jenny and Vaughn all the best for the new baby.

Shows: The CAS HerPETological Weekend and our show at the Shedd Aquarium are scheduled for September 21–22 and September 28–29 respectively.

Nominating Committee: Jon Ihrig and Tonya Maris announced that they had nearly completed the slate of candidates for the 1997 CHS officers and members-at-large of the Board of Directors. The list will be announced at the next general meeting and all future meetings until the November election. Nominations from the floor will be accepted at the general meetings.

Book sales: From now on Jenny Vollman will be in charge of book sales at the general meetings. Our entire merchandise inventory will be transferred to a new location on October 11.

Grants: President Chris Lechowicz is still seeking a chair for the Grants Committee.

Old Business

Voice mail: Jenny Picciola has been dealing with the messages that accumulate on our voice mail. Most are simply hang-ups.

Donations: Jack Schoenfelder will prepare a form letter acknowledging patrons who donate goods to the CHS raffle for tax purposes.

New Business

Lori King-Nava volunteered to chair the committee for the 1997 Live Reptile and Amphibian Show.

Chris Lechowicz announced that the next board meeting would be Friday, October 11, at the home of Gary Fogel. The other board meetings this year will be on Nov. 15 and Dec. 13 at the North Park Village Administrative Building.

Round Table

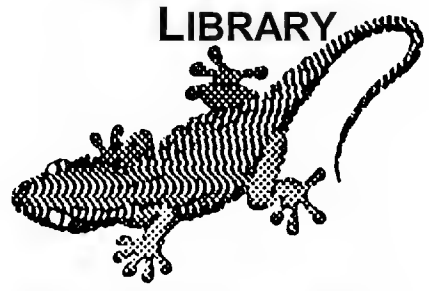
Jenny Picciola expressed thanks to Tonya Maris on behalf of the entire CHS for a terrific job on the captive-bred animal sale.

Mike Dloogatch announced that a number of proposed additions and changes to the CITES appendices have been announced in the Federal Register. Comments are required by October 11.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by the Recording Secretary, Audrey Vanderlinden

CHICAGO HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY



THE LIBRARY CART WILL BE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL MEMBERS AT EACH MEETING.

MEMBERS MUST SHOW THEIR CHS CARD TO CHECK OUT BOOKS (LIMIT 3).

ALL BOOKS ARE DUE BACK AT THE NEXT MEETING. BOOKS MAY BE RENEWED BY PHONE OR IN PERSON. BOOKS RETURNED LATE WILL INCUR A FEE OF $2 PER MONTH.

TO RENEW BOOKS BY PHONE, CALL JENNIE PICCIOLA AT (708) 418-0729.

The International Herpetological Symposium Annual Meeting

¡VIVA COSTA RICA!

FOCUS: NEOTROPICAL NATURAL HISTORY AND CONSERVATION

Keynote Speaker: Daniel Janzen, Ph.D.; Banquet Speaker: Michael Fogden, Internationally renowned Wildlife Photographer

Preliminary List of Speakers:
Harry W. Greene, PhD
David L. Hardy, MD
Alejandro Solorzano
J. Alan Pounds, PhD
William R. Branch, PhD
Karl Petersen
William W. Lamar
Norman J. Scott, PhD
Mahmood Sasa
James B. Murphy, DSc
Terry L. Vandeventer
Dante Fenolio

VISA & MasterCard Accepted

Registration: $235.00 (spouse registration $200.00) and includes:
- Paper Sessions
- Program & Abstracts
- Round Trip Transportation between San Jose and Liberia
- 8 Buffet-Style Meals
- Barbecue at Santa Rosa National Park
- Banquet Dinner
- Other Festivities

Rooms (Hotel Boyeros): $50.00/day (for up to 4 people)

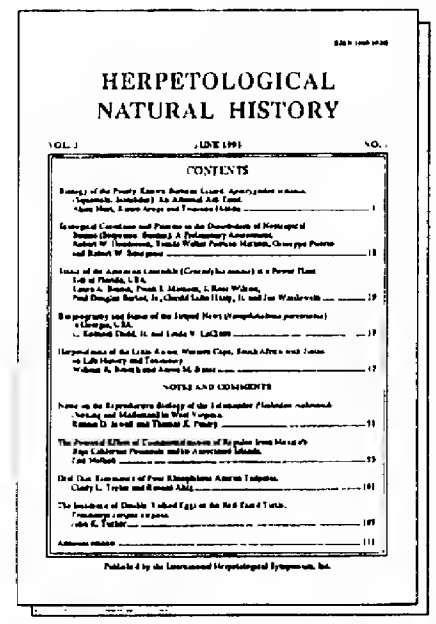
Travel Arrangements:
American Travel Services has guaranteed the lowest possible rates on travel to the 1997 meeting, departing from various gateways across the U.S. and allowing flexibility in travel iteneraries. For more information please contact Adam at: American Travel Services, Inc., 800 Brazos, Suite 210, Austin, TX 78701. Telephone: 1-(888) 477-5444 (toll free), (512) 477-2130 (fax). Be sure to mention IHS.

For registration please contact:
David Hulmes, Treasurer
361 Van Winkle Ave.
Hawthorne, NJ 07506
(201) 427-0768

For additional information:
Louis Porras, President
P.O. Box 1957
Sandy, UT 84091-1957
(801) 571-7861

JULY 10-12, 1997 — HOTEL BOYEROS, LIBERIA, COSTA RICA

Herpetological Natural History is a refereed journal published semiannually by the International Herpetological Symposium, Inc. Most articles are written by prominent herpetological authors, and present results or observations concerning the natural history of amphibians and reptiles; they feature topics in ecology, behavior, evolution and systematics, biogeography, paleontology, conservation biology, life history, and regional surveys. Herpetofaunal surveys and studies of species from poorly known regions or regions in danger of human exploitation are particularly featured. Such important contributions often do not make their way into the more data rich, hypotheses driven herpetological journals, and a primary objective of *HNH* is to disseminate such information.



Subscription to *Herpetological Natural History* is $25.00/yr. for individuals and $50.00/yr. for institutions. International subscriptions are mailed by surface and require an additional $7.00 for postage. Air mail quotes are provided upon request. Back issues (Vol. 1 No. 1 & 2) are available for $34.00/set (postpaid); all other back issues are available for $17.00 ea. (postpaid).

Advances in Herpetoculture is the first in a series of special publications of specific topics in herpetology. Edited by Peter D. Strimple, this publication contains a foreword by David Chiszar and 25 articles on the husbandry, captive propagation, veterinary medicine, and conservation of amphibians and reptiles. The book has *xiii* + 167 pp., and is generously illustrated with 42 black & white photographs and 30 tables and figures. **Cost** is $34.95 + $2.00 shipping& handling (foreign orders: $3.00 surface, $10.00 air mail).

Payment for IHS publications (in U.S. dollars) must be made to **International Herpetological Symposium, Inc.** VISA & MasterCard are accepted.

ORDER FROM: Allen E. Anderson, Publications Secretary, P.O. Box 176, Norwalk, Iowa 50211 USA

Advertisements

American Federation of Herpetoculturists: A nonprofit national membership organization of herpetoculturists, veterinarians, academicians and zoo personnel involved in the captive husbandry and propagation of amphibians and reptiles. Membership includes highly acclaimed magazine, *The Vivarium*, dedicated to dissemination of information on herpetocultural accomplishments, herp medicine, breeding and maintenance, field studies and adventures, enclosure design and much more. AFH membership is $26. Send information requests to: AFH-News, P.O. Box 300067, Escondido CA 92030-0067.

For sale: rats and mice—pinkies, fuzzies and adults. Quantity discounts. Please send a SASE for pricelist or call Bill Brant, *THE GOURMET RODENT*, 6115 SW 137th Avenue, Archer FL 32618, (904) 495-9024.

For sale: murine-pathogen-free rats and mice available in all sizes, live or frozen: pinkies, fuzzies, crawlers, small, medium and large. Frozen crawler mice in lots of 2000, $.17 each. Also available, full grown hairless mice. FOB shipping point. Master Card accepted. Call (518) 537-2000 between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. or write SAS Corporation, 273 Hover Avenue, Germantown NY 12526 for prices and additional information.

For sale: high quality feeder mice. Shipped UPS Next Day Air. All mice are properly processed to insure a quality product. Fourth year of production and supply of frozen feeder mice. Prices: pinks, $25/100; fuzzies, $30/100; weanlings, $35/100. Also available are 4 oz.+ rats, $100/100. Quantity discounts available. The Mouse Factory, P.O. Box 85, Alpine TX 79831, (915) 837-7100, Ray Queen.

For sale: from Bayou Rodents, excellent quality feeder mice and rats. Every size available. Pinks starting at $20/100. Orders are shipped by overnight service Monday thru Thursday. We accept Visa, MasterCard and Discover. For more info, contact Rhonda or Peggy, (800) 722-6102.

For sale: In stock, Flex-watt and Ultra-therm heating products. **Frozen rodents** always available. Mice: pinks–crawlers, 3/$1; weanlings, 40¢; subadult, 50¢; adults, 65¢; large adults, 75¢. Rats: small, 85¢–$1; medium, $1.25–2.00; large, $2.25–2.75; jumbo, 3/$10. Call on quantity discounts [note: discount on orders picked up at CHS meetings]. Live rodents available at higher prices. **Available now**: newsletter/catalog—many unique/hard-to-find herp husbandry items. Send business-size SASE for catalog, or call. Scott J. Michaels, D.V.M, Serpent City, P.O. Box 657, Island Lake IL 60042, (815) 363-0290.

For sale: **Gila monster T-shirt**. SSAR Silver Anniversary poster of David Dennis' Gila monster watercolor in full color on 100% pre-shrunk cotton T-shirt. Shirts come in white or pink, adult sizes S–XL ($16), XXL ($19). Add $2 s&h 1st shirt, $1 s&h each additional shirt. Send check or money order to E.C.O., 325 W. Oakland Avenue, Lansing MI 48906. (Donation to SSAR included in price of each shirt).

For Sale: **Reptile D-lights.** Our 8% is the first and only fluorescent light bulb that duplicates the UV-B output of the sun while having an excellent color rendition (CRI 91). Let your reptile make *exactly* the right amount of vitamin D. Stop under- or overdosing with all those powders. A must-have for iguanas, uromastyx, bearded dragons and all diurnal basking lizards. Get yours now! Available in 18″, 24″, 36″, 48″. $34.95 each plus shipping. In California please add 7.75% sales tax. Dealer inquiries invited. Scott Solar (909) 627-3274; 9 – 9 Pacific Time or; Reptek@aol.com anytime. For Animal Use Only.

For sale: reptile cage disinfectant and deodorant. Kills many types of infectious disease detrimental to herps. $3.91 for 2 oz (makes 1 gallon). Wholesale and quantity prices available. Make checks payable to Bengal Pets, Inc., 1088 Chapman Road, Jesup GA 31545, (912) 530-6384.

For sale: amphibian and reptile books. New, out of print and rare, over 4500 listed. My new 1996 96-page general natural history book list, which includes herpetological books as well, is also available. Send $2 for postage, refundable with any purchase, to: Herpetological Search Service & Exchange, 117 E. Santa Barbara Road, Lindenhurst NY 11757.

For sale: Model #1250 incubator, manufactured by G.Q.F. Brand new, never been used. Holds five trays of eggs. Hatch up to 300+ eggs. Used by zoos worldwide. Call (914) 739-5067. [NY]

For sale: 2-year-old African spur-thighed tortoise, excellent health and tame, with environment, $250; 4′ albino Burmese python, good eater, excellent health, with 6′ × 3′ × 3′ climate-controlled cage, $175; ball python, with 30-gallon tank, $100. Wayne, (708) 839-6344, leave message.

For sale: Red-cheeked mud turtles (*Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum*), all females, $80 each; striped-neck turtle (*Ocadia sinensis*), $20; Kwangtung River turtles (*Chinemys kwangtungensis*), $150/pair; mata mata turtles (*Chelus fimbriatus*), adult pair $1300, 6″ subadults, $350 each; four-eyed turtles (*Sacalia bealei*), $30 each; female Pan's box turtle (*Cuora pani*), $250 each; male Vietnamese wood turtle (*Geoemyda spengleri*), $75; one pair of white-lipped mud turtles (*Kinosternon leucostomum*), $50; female spotted turtle (*Clemmys guttata*), not sold where protected, $95; two male and two female European pond turtles (*Emys orbicularis*), $125/pair; two male and two female black-knobbed map turtles (*Graptemys nigrinoda*), $125/pair; one male and two female striped mud turtles (*Kinosternon baurii*), $35/trio; one male and one female alligator snapping turtles, pinkish-red coloring, neat, not sold where protected, $175/pair; one male and one female Malayan box turtles (*Cuora amboinensis*), $45/pair; one male and one female New Guinea snapping turtles (*Elseya novaeguineae*), $80/pair; subadult red-bellied shortneck turtles (*Emydura subglobosa*), $60 each; one male and one female yellow-bellied sliders, not sold where protected, $40/pair. Bill, (414) 628-0066. [WI]

For sale: **redfoot tortoises**, yearlings, $175, 2-year-olds, $200; c.b. Sinaloan milksnakes, $50 each. Marc, (708) 597-6172.

For sale: c.b. hatchling lizards: leopard geckos, $25; bearded dragons, $45. Henry Cohen, 24 St. Johns Place, Buffalo NY 14201, (716) 881-6724.

For sale: baby leopard geckos, only $12, from beautiful yellow/orange zoo-born adults, babies are well started, last of the year; veiled chameleons, only $25, beautiful babies, extremely hardy and easy to care for. All animals come with detailed care sheets. Rob Carmichael, (847) 615-4388, leave message on voice mail, or E-mail at: <RCarmic416@aol.com>

For sale: c.b. geckos. Australian velvet geckos (*Oedura castelnaui*): one male and one female, breeding adults, normal phase, nice orange color, perfect shape, $225/pair, one breeding adult female, very light coloration, $140 each; large juvenile *Oedura monilis*, high-yellow phase, $75 each; two male leopard geckos, nice breeders, $45 each; giant day geckos (*Phelsuma madagascariensis grandis*), $20 each; ornate day geckos (*P. o. ornata*), $35 each; African flat geckos (*Afroedura* sp), $7.50 each. Philip Tremper, P.O. Box 264, Clintonville WI 54929, (715) 823-5873.

For sale: Beautiful, captive-born babies. Bearded dragons, many unique color morphs, $35–125; veiled chameleons, $35–60; panther chameleons, $60–75; leopard geckos, $20–30; northern bluetongue skinks, call for price. Also expecting frilled lizard babies. Call for prices as well as other available herps. Conveniently located in Chicagoland area. We ship nationwide. **Midwest Reptile Farm**, (708) 539-7025.

For sale: captive-bred Dumeril's monitors, *Varanus dumerilii*, $330 (10% discount to herp society members, $297). Unrelated bloodlines hatched January '96 and May '96. Mike, (770) 987-3933. [GA]

For sale: captive-bred snakes, lizards, tortoises and amphibians. Prospective births and hatchlings include: leopard geckos; carpet chameleons; Jackson's chameleons; African spurred tortoises; rat snakes; milksnakes; kingsnakes; western hognose snakes (permit needed in Illinois); northern and black pines; Colombian boas; Brazilian rainbow boas and Macklot's pythons. Send SASE for current list or call (903) 693-3379. R. L. Ball, Rt. 1 Box 170, Carthage TX 75633.

For sale: four c.h. '96 corn snakes, hetero for snow, $10 each. Local pick-up only. Garrett Kazmierski, (219) 255-5465. [Mishawaka IN]

Advertisements (cont'd)

For sale: corn snakes (red albino, anerythristic and Okeetee), all are sexed and eating, $20 each; leopard geckos, c.h. '96, $25; c.h. star tortoises, 1–4 years old, $350–500; leopard tortoises, c.h. 11/95, $85, 5-year-old male, $250. Linda, (918) 342-2159 before 9:30 P.M. Central Time only please. [OK]

For sale: **from Gaines Reptiles, Inc.** I am now offering two pairs of **South American tricolor hognose (first captive-bred offspring offered in the U.S.)** at $4000/pair. Also, accepting $1000 deposits on 1997 offspring. Another surprise is that I am now offering **albino, heterozygous, and possible heterozygous boa constrictors**, c.b. in September. Other currently available inventory includes one male and one female c.b. '94 Dumeril's boas, $1200/pair; one male and one female c.b. '93 northern blue-tongue skinks, $600/pair; two male and six female c.h. '96 Tarahumara mountain kingsnakes, $350–450 each; two male and four female c.b. '95 rough-scaled sand boas, $350/trio; one male c.h. '95 Ruthven's kingsnake. Bill Gaines, (317) 878-4042 or (800) 689-3040 (voice). [Trafalgar IN]

For sale: five male and five female tangerine Honduran milksnakes, c.b. '96, $150 each; three male and three female gray-bands, Blair's phase with black head caps, c.b. '96, eating generic, $150 each; two male and two female Arizona mountain kings, c.b. '96, $125 each; seven male and seven female blacktail cribos, *Drymarchon corais melanurus*, $150 each. Gary Gaziano, (800) 603-7500 days, E-mail: <mpi2@ix.netcom.com>. [Castro Valley CA]

For sale: tricolors, albinos and a few secret projects. Send SASE for free price list. Robert Applegate, P.O. Box 338, Campo CA 91906, (619) 478-5123. Also, free husbandry consultation by phone, as a service to the herp community.

For sale: entire long-term collection, not just unwanted specimens—all raised here from early age. Will consider all reasonable offers, pictures available to serious buyers. Two male and one female c.b. Sumatran bloods, unrelated 5-year-olds, 6–7′, dog-tame, beautiful red coloration, $750 and up or $1950/trio; three male and three female Argentine boas, 3- to 4-year-olds, 5–8′, jet black with high contrast, $275 and up or $1950/group; three male and five female Peruvian redtail boas, 3- to 5-year-olds, 6–9′, very nice to unbelievable, $375 and up or $4250/group; two male and three female Dumeril's boas, 5 years old, 5–8′, proven breeders, variety of colors and patterns, $500 each or $2250/group; one male and one female Dumeril's boas, choice holdbacks from last year, $600/pair; four male and two female northern blue-tongue skinks, 4-year-olds, 20–24″, proven breeders, $700/trio; two male prehensile-tailed skinks, six-year captives, $100 each. Several nice herp cage units and other equipment, including cages and watering system for rat breeding. Geoff Grant, (214) 684-7090 days, (214) 548-1081 evenings/weekends. [Dallas TX]

For sale: one female Borneo blood python, 5–5½′, breeder, $150; one male Malaysian blood, 4′, nice red, $125; one male and one female jungle carpets, c.b. '94, 3½′, unrelated, $975/pair; two male and one female jungle carpets, c.b. '96, eating mice, $300 each, $550/pair; three male and three female Durango mountain kings, c.b. '96, $125–135 each; three male and three female San Luis Potosí kings, c.b. '96, $75–85 each; two male and three female hypomelanistic corn snakes, c.b. '96, from bright red and orange parents, $25 each; one male and one female spotted pythons, c.b. '96, $150/pair; two male and three female Guyanan redtail boas, c.b. '96, beautiful aberrant patterns, some have wide white tail stripe, others have dorsal striping, $300–400 each; one male and one female hetero anerythristic Kenyan sand boas, c.b. 3/96, $225/pair; one male and one female hetero albino sand boas, c.b. 3/96, $700/pair. Phone/fax (619) 265-7557. [San Diego]

For sale: 25 juvenile rough-scaled sand boas, *Eryx conicus*, $75; 15 juvenile smooth-scaled sand boas, *E. johni*, $200; two c.b. young ('93 & '95) & three male and one female adult desert sand boas, *E. miliaris*, $100; one male and one female 2-year-old Dumeril's boas, *Acrantophis dumerili*, 3–4′, $450; yearling and juvenile Australian olive pythons, *Morelia o. olivaceus*, $700. All adult snakes are long-term captives. David Sorensen, 4100 N. 78th Street, Milwaukee WI 53222, (414) 463-6164.

For sale: *Acrantophis dumerili* (Dumeril's ground boas), $300 each; *Lichanura trivirgata saslowi* (Bay of LA rosy boas), absolutely beautiful cinnamon and gray, $100 each; *Eryx colubrinus loveridgei* (Kenyan sand boas), $50 each. Giovanni, The Bean Farm, (206) 861-7964. [WA]

For sale: two male mid-Baja rosy boas (*Lichanura trivirgata saslowi*), c.b. '95, $120 each; two male and two female Mexican rosy boas, c.b. '96, $90 each; female California kingsnake, black and yellow, c.h. '92, proven breeder, $50; female California kingsnake, black and white, c.h. '93, proven breeder, $65; female creamsicle corn, c.h. '92, proven breeder, $120; female creamsicle corn, c.h. '95, pick of many litters, $50; five male and five female creamsicle corns, c.h. '96, $22 each; two male and four female red albino corns, c.h. '96, $18 each. Plains Reptile, P.O. Box 5818, Fargo ND 58105, (701) 235-7263.

For sale: trimming back again—adult breeders of the following boids available: Dumeril's, Argentine, Mexican, Hogg Island, Bolivian, and Brazilian redtail boas; Sumatran blood and jungle carpet pythons. Also, c.b. '95 Sumatran blood pythons; c.b. '96 Everglades rat snakes. Call or write for more information and prices: Marcia Lincoln, 6701 N. Waycross Road, Tucson AZ 85743, (520) 744-4211.

For sale: female boa constrictor, proven breeder, $200; male Arizona mountain kingsnake, c.b. '92, $100. Jack Phillips, (847) 724-4552.

For sale: one breeding pair of redtail boas, $500; c.b. '96 redtail babies, $85 each. Tom, (847) 623-7086.

For sale: c.b. emerald tree boas! The first litter was born 8/31/96. A second litter is expected late fall. Absolute gems! All will have fed and shed several times before shipping. $500 each. Paul Edwards, (402) 453-6831. [NE]

For sale: **Madagascan ground boas**, c.b. 11/95, call; **Surinam red-tail boas**, c.b. 8/96, "classic" beauties, $300–350; Australian water pythons, c.b. 5/96, bright yellow bellies, $175; Malaysian blood pythons, $250 each; Argentine boa constrictors, $250 each; locality gray-banded kingsnakes, $125–160; Mexican milksnakes, $50; Pueblan milksnakes, apricot & tricolor, $65–100; Honduran milksnakes, anerythristic and possible heteros, $150–800; albino Sonoran gophers, $50; California kingsnakes, $30–40. Call or fax Russ Walker, (409) 594-5554. [TX]

For sale: one pair of Queensland carpet pythons, 4–5 years old, female 6′, male 5', $650/pair or trade for Brazilian rainbow boas. (708) 896-1703.

For sale: captive-bred snakes. Blood pythons, Burmese pythons, Kenyan sand boas, black rat snakes, bull snakes. Will deliver in Chicago metro area or ship from O'Hare Airport. Joan Moore, (312) 528-4631.

For sale: Send SASE to CRC, P.O. Box 0731, Las Vegas NV 89125-0731 for brochures and list of species available. Limited bookings available for guided tours of herpetological collection sites in Nevada. Call/fax (702) 471-0240. E-mail <fpglwmau@anv.net>.

Free to good home: 1-year-old Florida softshell turtle. David, (708) 383-5619.

Pet-sitting service: Complete in-home pet and plant care, specializing in reptiles and other unique pets. Dogs and cats welcome with open arms, midday dog walking. Experienced and dependable service by devoted animal lovers, serving Chicago and suburbs, reasonable prices, fully insured and bonded. Ask about our habitat consultation and custom-made cages. Exotics & More, (312) 728-5457 or page us at (708) 750-3688.

Repto-rama: Live educational presentation of local herps and herps of the eastern U.S. for parties, scout groups, nature centers etc. Dave, (847) 679-1530.

Software: **TRACS**™ record keeping and breeding software for IBM and compatibles. TRACS™ Professional, a full system, $129; TRACS™ *Lite*, for the hobbyist, just $39.95. Add $5 s&h, $10 outside U.S. Send for a working demo for $10 (cost may be applied toward purchase). Or download demo free via Internet at <http://www.herp.com/tracs/>. Send check or money order to Leapin' Lizards, 23852 Pacific Coast Highway, #375, Malibu CA 90265.

Advertisements (cont'd)

Tours: Adventure tours to Madagascar! Join **Bill Love** seeing and photographing fauna and flora, heavily herp-biased, across the world's least known mini-continent. Much more fun than shoveling snow November–February. Contact him at: BLUE CHAMELEON VENTURES, P.O. Box 643, Alva FL 33920. TEL: (941) 728-2390, FAX: (941) 728-3276, E-MAIL: <blove@cyberstreet.com>.

Tours: **Road-riding in Costa Rica!** Treat yourself to the trip of a lifetime! Learn about tropical herps, find them, photograph them, see where they live. **Greentracks, Inc.**, offers the best herpetological tours led by internationally acclaimed herpetologists and herpetoculturists. See the Amazon, visit cloud forests, experience the world's greatest rainforest, super sunsets and good company. Call (800) 9-MONKEY.

Video: *Rattlesnake Hunting*, a 60-minute video by a 30-year veteran collector. Don't miss this one! It's as close to being in the field as you can get. (Not a slick commercial production.) Send check or money order for $19.95 plus $3 postage & handling to: D. Wheeler, 2705 Sunset Trail, Riverwoods IL 60015. Allow 4–6 weeks for delivery.

Wanted: I am desperately in search of the following herp books: 1.) *Herpetology* by Kenneth R. Porter, published by W. B. Saunders in 1972; 2.) *Laboratory Anatomy of the Iguana* by J. C. Oldham and H. M. Smith, published by Wm. C. Brown in 1975. If you have any of these books or can be of any help in my search for them, please contact Jody Hibma, 3300 E. Deerfield, H-245, Mt. Pleasant MI 48858, (517) 774-3895 days, or (517) 772-7125 evenings; E-mail <jody.c.hibma@cmich.edu>

Wanted: aquarium stands—one 10-gallon and one 20-gallon. Matt O'Connor, (630) 469-4533.

Wanted: information on **frog clubs**—groups for keepers of live animals and groups where members collect figurines/pictures/ornaments. Please let me know about any. Send their name and address to me, please. Ms. Randi Scott, 3110 Pheasant Creek, #118, Northbrook IL 60062, (847) 498-3948.

Wanted: any and all information about tiger geckos, *Goniurosaurus lichnesideri*; how to keep them in captivity, keeping them alive, feeding, etc. Christina M. Serrone, Pops & Associates, Attorneys at Law, 225 Broadway, New York NY 10007-3005, (212) 732-3355.

Wanted: male forest hingeback tortoise (*Kinixys erosa*). Dan, (508) 748-0055.

Wanted: Top-notch solid yellow or solid orange Amazon tree boas for my breeding colony.. Paul Edwards, (402) 453-6831. [NE]

Wanted: ornate uromastyx for breeding project. (708) 896-1703.

Wanted: sand boas (*Eryx elegans*, *E. jayakari*, banded *E. johni*, *E. muelleri* and *E. somalicus*). David Sorensen, 4100 N. 78th Street, Milwaukee WI 53222, (414) 463-6164.

Wanted: outstanding captive-bred or wild caught *Lampropeltis getula floridana* (*brooksi*), locality data preferred but not required; all subspecies of *L. zonata*; and *L. triangulum multistriata*, *L. t. syspila* and *L. t. gentilis* with exact locality data. Kirk Setser, 414 Wickham Road, Manhattan KS 66502.

Wanted: big-headed turtles; mata mata turtles; Mexican giant mud turtles (*Staurotypus triporcatus*); exceptionally large common snappers (45 lbs. & up); large alligator snappers (over 90 lbs.); spectacled caiman from Trinidad, Tobago and Surinam; dwarf caiman; smooth-fronted caiman; albino turtles (except red-eared sliders). Walt Loose, (610) 926-6028, 9:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M. or after 11:30 P.M. Eastern Time.

Wanted: Looking for investors and persons interested in opening an educational reptile exhibit in Chicagoland area. Also anyone who has any information on government funding for such a project, please contact Dave Golde, (847) 679-1530.

Wanted: Styrofoam boxes, any size or shape so long as they're not flimsy, preferably with cardboard liners, willing to pay from $2 to $5. Bring to CHS meetings. Scott J. Michaels, D.V.M, Serpent City, (815) 363-0290.

Line ads in this publication are run free for CHS members — $2 per line for nonmembers. Any ad may be refused at the discretion of the Editor. Submit ads to: Michael Dloogatch, 6048 N. Lawndale Avenue, Chicago IL 60659, (312) 588-0728 evening telephone, (312) 782-2868 fax, E-mail <MADadder0@aol.com>.

News and Announcements

LIBRARY AND RAFFLE DONATIONS

The Members' Library has recently received donations from several CHS members including: Bob Gregorich, Tonya Maris, Dave Golde, and former president Marcia Rybak. There have also been several anonymous donations to the collection. On behalf of the members who use the library I would like to thank each and every one of you for your generous donations. The library is always looking for support from its members in updating the collection and particularly in keeping the books in top condition. Any donation members can make will help to accomplish these goals.

I am also pleased to announce that many companies have recently sent donations in the form of product samples for our monthly raffles. I would like to extend a huge thank-you to the following companies:

Rolf C. Hagen (USA) Corp., Mansfield MA; Four Paws Products, Ltd., Hauppage NY; Energy Savers Unlimited, Inc., Harbor City CA; ZooMed Laboratories, Inc., San Luis Obispo CA; Ghann's Cricket Farm, Inc., Augusta GA; Pets International Ltd., Arlington Heights IL; Herpetological Search Services, Lindenhurst NY; Advanced Vivarium Systems, Inc., Santee CA; Terrarium Art, West Bountiful UT; T.F.H. Publications, Inc., Neptune City NJ; Mardel Laboratories, Glendale Heights IL; The Bean Farm, Carnation WA; Southern Oregon Perch Company, Azalea OR; Serpent's Den, Milford PA; Fancy Publications (*Reptiles* Magazine), Boulder CO; Ram Network, Reseda CA; Roller Posters, Modjeska Canyon CA; The Gourmet Rodent, Archer FL; Rainbow Mealworms, Compton CA.

In addition, many of the items raffled off each month are donated by our own members, whose names have not been mentioned here but whose generosity has been truly appreciated.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Chicago Herpetological Society will be held at 7:30 P.M., Wednesday, October 30, at the Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, in Chicago. **Andy Odum**, Curator of Reptiles at the Toledo Zoo, will speak on "The Wyoming Toad: Back from Extinction."

The annual election of officers and members-at-large of the CHS Board of Directors will be held at the November 27 meeting. During the intervals while ballots are being tallied, members are invited to show their 35 mm slides. The slides should be herp-related and each member's presentation must last no longer than 10 minutes. Those who are interested in showing slides are asked to arrive early so that their slides can be placed into trays.

We are required to use the entrance on the west side of the museum. We have permission to use the staff parking lot to the west of the museum. Entrance to this lot is from McFetridge Drive, the wide street just to the south, between the museum and Soldier Field. There is also free parking available in the lot to the north of the museum. The #146 CTA bus goes directly to the museum. Unfortunately, it does not operate past 9:00 P.M. However, after the program anyone needing a ride to a CTA stop will have no trouble finding one—just ask any board member.

Turtle Club

The Chicago Turtle Club will meet Sunday, October 27, 1:00–3:30 P.M., at the North Park Village Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, in Chicago.

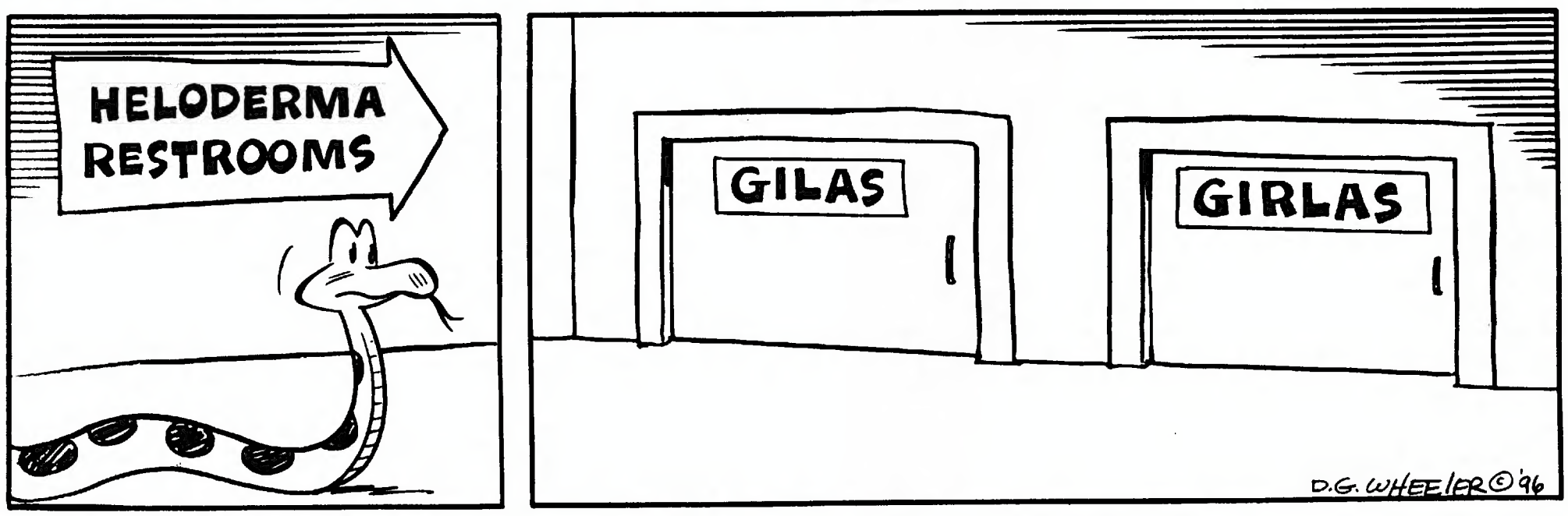
Amphibian Club

The Amphibian Club will meet Friday, November 1, 7:00 – 9:00 P.M., at the Skokie Public Library, 5215 Oakton. Jim Rowan will give a slide talk on frogs. For information on this group, call Dave Golde at (847) 679-1530.

AMPHIBIAN QUESTION & ANSWER COLUMN — "THE PHIB FILE"

Please submit any question regarding amphibians — addressing anything from identification to husbandry. Send questions that you are asked frequently about amphibians. Any questions regarding any specific amphibian(s), please include all known common names and/or scientific names. For any type of identification question, a very thorough description, picture and locality data would be helpful. Do not forget to include your full name, address and telephone number. All questions will be answered promptly, but may or may not be published. Send questions and photos to Dave Golde, 4506 Howard Street, Skokie IL 60076, or call (847) 679-1530.

THE ADVENTURES OF SPOT



NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 9869
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Affiliated with the Chicago Academy of Sciences

2060 North Clark Street • Chicago, Illinois 60614